

Murderers at Large in West Germany

P r e f a c e

An international press conference convened by the Committee for German Unity took place in Berlin on October 21st 1958. In the chair was Dr. Hans Loch, Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic and Chairman of the Committee for German Unity. The press conference opened with a statement by Professor Albert Norden, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and member of the Committee for German Unity. Representatives of organisations of members of the antifascist resistance movement from Denmark, Poland and the Czechoslovak Republic spoke in the discussion. They unanimously condemned the reinstatement of former fascist special and military judges in the present West German administration of justice. A collection of documentary evidence was subsequently presented to representatives of the world press.

A Provocation against Germany and against Peace

(Speech delivered by Albert Norden, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany at the International Press Conference of the Committee for German Unity)

On July 10th 1957 the British Government was asked in the House of Commons about its attitude with regard to the revelations made by the Committee for German Unity in Berlin, which had established that numerous judges who are known to have pronounced death sentences in the service of Hitler are back in office in West Germany today. On March 10th 1958 Labour M.P.s made a renewed enquiry following the publication of further documentary evidence by the Committee for German Unity. The British Foreign Minister promised in reply that he would ask the Bonn Government to supply information.

Did the Adenauer Cabinet refuse to comply with this request? Or was this information so compromising that it is being withheld from the British Government?

As the Adenauer Government is anxious to conceal certain facts, shrouding itself in silence, we shall act as the conscience of the nation and open further files.

The Committee for German Unity has so far made known the names and the misdeeds of 396 judges and public prosecutors in West Germany who committed heinous crimes in the nazi era. It has been established that none of these high officers of the law have been removed despite the documentary evidence against them, nor have any court proceedings been opened against them. The pillars of support of Hitler's reign of terror over the German people and other European nations have not only been left unscathed, but many of them have even been promoted. Adenauer entrusted the notorious special judges and public prosecutors of Hitler with political trials of those Germans who had been imprisoned in Hitler's concentration camps and prisons and who have today been charged once again with resistance against the policy of atomic armament and the annexation demands of the Bonn Government. Hitler's victims are Adenauer's victims; Hitler's murderers are Adenauer's present judges. We have come together this day, in order to present to world public opinion, yet another list of no less than 200 judges guilty of the most serious crimes as special and military judges under the nazi dictatorship, and at present reinstated in leading positions in the West German administration of justice. All these gangsters, formerly members of people's courts, senior military judges, chief judges, presidents and assessors of special courts, public prosecutors and members of courts martial, sent to the execution block Germans, Poles, Danes, Soviet citizens, Czechs, Frenchmen, Hungarians, Dutchmen, Belgians and nationals of many other countries. They had people beheaded or strangled because they criticised Hitler or because towards the end of 1944 they had expressed their doubt about the ultimate victory of the nazis.

In speaking of these judges we recall tens of thousands of Germans with or without uniforms and the shadow of patriots from the countries invaded by Hitler and murdered by Hitler's and Adenauer's judges. These nazi hangmen now dispensing justice in Bonn hold a terrible share of the guilt for all the immeasurable suffering brought by German imperialism upon Germany and the world. Their reign of terror was to a great extent responsible for the prolongation of Hitler's dictatorship with blood and iron and of his murderous war,

Today the nazi hangmen unmasked by us hitherto hold the following offices in the Federal Republic:

153 of them are public prosecutors; 149 hold office in district courts, 101 in provincial courts and 147 in upper provincial courts. Not less than 93 occupy key positions as directors or presidents of provincial or upper provincial courts.

May we select a few from an abundance of examples.

A man named Dr. Kowalski was judge of the special court of Leslau, Poland. Apart from other murders on his record he also pronounced the death sentence against the Pole Ignaz Kazmierczak. This Pole was alleged to have injured the dog of a German policeman behind the ear. Was there any evidence? No. Any witnesses? No—or were there? Yes, there was one witness. His name? We do not know. The only witness was the dog, which according to the verdict “immediately recognized the accused as his enemy.” This unique testimony furnished the evidence of the fact that: “the accused was capable of the crime with which he was charged.” A Pole was sent to the scaffold because the dog had barked and thus testified that the accused was capable of the deed. And what became of Dr. Kowalski? Ladies and Gentlemen, this murderer is today director of the provincial court in Essen!

We should now like to introduce you to the prosecutor and the president of the special court of Radom in Poland. The public prosecutor is called Reh and the judge is named Muhs. Please try to think back to the time 15 years ago when thousands of Jews were sent to the gas chambers every day. A desperate Jewish mother turned to a woman called Emilia Slowik and asked her to help and at least to save her child while she was about to be deported and to meet certain death. Emilia Slowik fetched the baby from the ghetto of Lublin to take it with her. She was caught, the child was killed and she herself was sentenced to hard labour—on the application of Herr Reh.

The locksmith Wladislaw Tyczynski of Radom gave shelter to a small Jewish boy. He obeyed the command of his conscience as a human being. This man, who had tried to save the life of a child, was sentenced to death

on April 4th 1944 by Herr Reh and Muhs who carry a swastika in the place where others carry their heart.

Bazyli Antoniak, the owner of a public bath, gave shelter to the little 6 and 7-year-old daughters of the Jewish citizen Eisenberg in 1943. Reh and Muhs sentenced Antoniak to death for this "crime"; the sentence was confirmed by the nazi governor of Radom-district and duly executed.

Were the monsters who had perpetrated these and many similar outrages rendered harmless? However incredible this might appear to anyone with a normal sense of justice, it remains a fact that Herr Muhs at present occupies the position of senior provincial court councillor in Hamm. Herr Reh, too, is once again employed in the judicial system of the Federal Republic. We have before us the facsimiles of several verdicts signed by the hand of provincial court councillor Dr. Mohs and upper provincial court councillor Dr. Roesler and pronounced by the upper provincial court of Poznan. In a single trial held on July 31st 1942 they murdered seven young Poles on the charge of alleged preparation of high treason.

In other trials they concealed the death sentence behind the formulation "strict punishment camp." I have here before me a file of the chief public prosecutor in Lodz special court containing the death certificates of prisoners in punishment camp; those condemned to concentrated penal servitude all systematically died of "heart failure" within a few days or months of their arrival at the labour camp. It is hardly necessary to say that the murderers are today in office in West Germany: Dr. Mohs as provincial court councillor in Frankenthal and Dr. Roesler as senior judge in the administrative court in Muenster;

Adenauer tolerates and even promotes in his immediate geographical and political environment the murderers of Jewish children and the hangman of people who tried to save Jews from certain death. And this same Adenauer dares to pronounce the word 'humanity' in his malicious slanders against the GDR! West German stages show the tragedy of the little murdered Jewish girl Anne Frank. At the same time the West German machinery of state is becoming increasingly permeated with the very same men who murdered innumerable Anne Franks.

A 25-year-old Polish servant girl named Rosalie Kulesa faced the special court of Ciechanow in 1943. A German woman who had beaten her complained that the girl's modest efforts to protect herself had caused the woman "to feel a pain in the skin for the following three days" as she stated according to the verdict. For this 'offence' the fascist court sentenced Rosalie Kulesa to death. The judge is called Dr. Breustadt and is today dispensing justice in Giessen.

How does one become a department head in the Ministry of Justice of Schleswig-Holstein? You must be called Rhode and have been public prosecutor in Prague special court. In that capacity Rhode applied for and procured so many death sentences that the mass murderers whose names have become notorious in the annals of criminal history must appear as harmless sheep compared to him. So far the records of 28 of his murders have been discovered. In November 1944 he had the married couple Limbursky put to death because they had given shelter to a former soldier of the Czechoslovak army. Rhode had the married couple Matyaschovsky and a man named Wenzel Tlusty killed because

they saved a resistance fighter from the claws of the Gestapo. On one single day in July 1944 Rhode exterminated 6 inhabitants of Prague. A woman named Michal who had concealed her own brother was beheaded on the application of Rhode. On December 26th 1944 Rhode procured the death sentence and the murder of 10 inhabitants of Prague. Even on March 23rd 1945, only a few weeks before the ultimate defeat of Hitler, Rhode sent four young Czechs to the scaffold because they had hidden antifascist resistance fighters.

And this mass murderer is today in charge of the administration of justice in a West German province—acting, of course, in the name of a "free and democratic order," in the name of "constitutional law" and "Western civilisation." Senior government councillor Rhode quashed the legal proceedings against SS General Reinefarth, the butcher of Warsaw, so that Reinefarth might be able to stand for election as a deputy to the new provincial parliament of Schleswig-Holstein.

The man who pronounced the death sentences applied in the above mentioned and in other cases is Dr. Danegger, today upper district judge in Wiedenbrueck; Dr. Ludwig who was in charge of the executions is at present functioning as public prosecutor in Duesseldorf. He is also the author of the accusation against the Catholic priest Professor Kratina of Prague, who was sentenced to death in December 1944 on the charge of "malicious utterances" as the verdict stated.

Even the Supreme Court of the Federal Republic is honeycombed with associates of Hitler in judges' robes. The present Federal Judge Dr. Haidinger was president of the Lodz provincial court and at the same time president of several criminal departments of Lodz special court. An abundance of inhuman sentences passed by this present member of the Federal Supreme Court can be noted even on a first brief glance into the files. This man Haidinger personally sent the driver Stanislaw Rajewski to the scaffold in 1940 for having owned an old, inherited gun. A 17-year-old boy called Biernacke was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment by Haidinger for having been involved in a brawl with Germans. He condemned the Pole Stephan Karski to death for insulting a German; he founded his charge in a typically Hitlerite manner, stating that: "this accused presents the image of a Polish 'subhuman'." A judge in the Federal Supreme Court who speaks of Polish 'subhumans'."

I have here before me the so-called Golden Book of the Hitlerite Reich Ministry of Justice, which only contains the names of the most ardent and proven nazi jurists. This book also contains the names of Ludwig Peetz, Reich attorney; Claus Seibert, judge at a people's court; Georg Scheffler, judge at the Reich court; Hartinger, judge at a people's court, and Grossmann, judge at the Reich court. All these men are today acting as public prosecutors in the Federal Court; some of them passed directly from Freisler's fascist people them to Adenauer's Federal court. Eleven of Hitler's military and special judges have so far been discovered among those today dispensing justice at Supreme Courts in the Federal Republic.

West German Ministries of Justice employ seven notorious nazi jurists who represent an important authority in the West German state,

Could anyone thus be astonished if Haidinger and the other Federal Judges should have officially taken sides with Dr. Kanter who imposed long terms of imprisonment upon anti-fascists from West Germany and the

GDR by the sentences he pronounced as President of the 3rd Senate of the Federal Criminal Court?

It is known that Kanter was judge general of the Wehrmacht. But the whole extent of the horrible crimes of which he is guilty was not known hitherto. According to preliminary and incomplete investigations courts of which Kanter was in charge sentenced 12 German soldiers to death, because they had refused obedience to the Nazi Fuehrer clique and opposed the massacres instigated by the Hitler government. Kanter gave the order for the confirmation and execution of the sentences. In January 1944 he personally elaborated a 'legal opinion' in which he proposed the execution of the soldier Frerichs, which took place on January 31st. Kanter also ordered the execution on February 30th 1945 of lance-corporal Hieronymus Schoepe in Aalborg.

Military courts under Kanter's command sentenced to death and executed 103 Danish patriots. It was furthermore established that a large number of Danish resistance fighters were murdered on Kanter's orders on their arrest and at their interrogations. A total of 383 men, women and adolescents died as a result of tortures inflicted by authorities supervised by Kanter. Kanter did not raise a finger against any of those murderers.

This blood-stained instrument of Hitler officially represented the Adenauer Government in the Federal Parliamentary Committee for Jurisdiction and Constitutional Rights previous to his appointment as supreme political judge in the West German state. As Ministerial Director in Bonn Kanter had defended the notorious 'lightning law' (Blitzgesetz) which he had helped to elaborate in fascist style to the deputies in the Federal Parliament. On the basis of this law thousands of political trials have taken place in recent years against the opponents of the NATO war policy.

As one of the highest officials in the Adenauer Government Kanter last year forced a decision in the above named Parliamentary Committee, rejecting a political amnesty for West Germany demanded by the Free Democratic Party. Kanter formulated the refusal of the Adenauer Government in very sharp terms and even had the audacity to defend the practice of the Federal Government to detain political prisoners on remand for periods frequently extending over many years. Upon Kanter's intervention the draft for an amnesty was rejected in the final voting by 13 votes to 12. Today Kanter is wearing a red robe; this robe is stained with the blood of hundreds of Germans and Danes who were murdered on his command.

Friedrich Schaeffer, Minister of Justice in the Adenauer State is the patron of all these judges and prosecutors with blood-stained hands. His state of mind was clearly reflected in a notice in the "Regensburger Anzeiger" of April 8th 1933, where he wrote: "The failure of Hitler's Reich Government would be a misfortune and a danger for the entire German people." Eight days later, on April 16th 1933 he wrote a letter to the Gestapo hangman Heinrich Himmler, offering his help for the "common benefit." Today Schaeffer, a standard bearer of fascist dictatorship, is defending the so-called "Western democracy" together with Hitler's hanging judges.

Even as far back as in 1922 this man had expressed his anti-Semitic feelings in the Bavarian Provincial Diet; he has never since stated the contrary. The Nazis knew what they owed to him and paid him a high pension without deductions throughout the Hitlerite era,

After the overthrow of the Nazis Schaeffer was made Bavarian Prime Minister. Yet even the American military authorities were obliged to remove him from this post in September 1945 because, they stated, he "had been an exponent of ultra-nationalist and militarist ideologies throughout his entire political career." This man who was even described by the American military government as a representative of radical militarism and nationalism, today commands and misuses the West German administration of justice, calling for "political cases"—i.e. the opponents of the Adenauer régime—to be punished by the death penalty.

Adenauer and Strauss have placed atom bombs in the hands of Hitlerite generals. Schaeffer intends to place the hangman's rope and axe once more in the hands of Hitler's special judges. Who are the men envisaged to handle these murderous instruments in future according to these plans?

Our investigations, which are as yet quite incomplete, have hitherto shown that 16 former ministerial councillors employed in the Hitlerite Ministry of Justice today occupy important positions in the West German administration of justice. Most of them are Senate Presidents at upper provincial courts. 24 Reich court councillors and public prosecutors at the Reich Court are once again dispensing justice in West Germany today. One of the most outrageous facts is the present employment of 39 members of Hitler's people's courts, the pillars of the fascist state, in West Germany jurisdiction. Eleven of these honourable gentlemen are mentioned in Hitler's notorious "Golden Book."

The value of a state and its moral and ethical standards are partly measured by its legal conditions and its legal security. If the West German state was to be measured by these standards, the yard-stick would get stuck in the blood of all the hundreds of thousands murdered during the years of fascist dictatorship.

Murder is regarded as an act of violence by every civilised human being and considered worthy of punishment. As for a mass murderer, any decent person would not go near him with a barge-pole, let alone sit around one table with him. No country in the world, no people which calls itself civilised would wish to see a murderer in high office, or to empower him to reign and decide the fate of its citizens.

This is the conception of 'good' and 'evil' held by every man and woman with a feeling for justice and even imbued into the heart of a child. That is one of the irrevocable commandments which govern conduct in human society, because without them neither the individual nor society could subsist.

The West German state however respects different principles of right and wrong. In that state those sane feelings, which for centuries and for thousands of years have prompted people to detest murder and mass murder as crimes are rejected out of hand, and the right to protection against murderers, accorded to the individual and to society throughout the civilised world, is violated in Bonn. The murderers of hundreds of thousands of German and other nationals today fill West German law courts, from the Federal Court down to the last provincial and district court in West Germany,

The blood-stained hands of these German fascist judges dealt the blow that killed the best sons and daughters of many nations; they pronounced and signed

countless death sentences against the innocent: today they stand at the head of West German jurisdiction.

The entire German people had expected that these murderers would be made to answer for their crimes after the end of the Hitlerite tempest; deep down in their hearts every German with a spark of decency felt firmly convinced that there could be no more unworthy misdeeds in the world than those committed by those monsters. But Adenauer's clerical-militarist state, the West German state of monopolists and militarists reinstated these mass murderers in high office, once more placing this blood-stained gang upon the tribunal and conferred on them the power to judge over men and women. The rulers of West Germany, who so frequently like to pose as the guardians of humanity, have perpetrated the outrage of rehabilitating the whole crew of mass murderers, so that they might once more fill the prisons with those Germans who stand up in defence of peace, German reunification in peace, against atomic death and in defence of life. Herr Kanter may now condemn citizens of the GDR and of the Federal Republic for the sole 'crime' of being anti-fascists. **Crime dispenses justice over innocence in West Germany today. Hitlerite fascists may imprison opponents.** That is a national catastrophe. It is a national disgrace which must make every German blush with shame at the thought of the tombs of those murdered, or if he should meet representatives of the peoples outside the frontiers of his country, who once suffered under Hitler's hanging judges now once again in their old office under Adenauer. All German patriots and all men with a sense of justice must be roused in indignation by the degree of human and political degradation of those in power in West Germany who were capable of rehabilitating mass murderers of the basest kind. Freisler himself is dead; the likes of him have remained. His spirit is haunting West Germany. The life of the nations is in danger as it was once before when Hitler and his murderers were preparing the Second World War;

We raise our voice in accusation in the name of the German nation, for the sake of the German name. A jurisdiction which does not renounce judges such as these and which even advances and promotes them, has once again signed a contract with Death. These judges were the ones to clear the road for Adolf Hitler to plunge Europe into the whirlpool of war. They served the brown terror as political prosecutors and as military special judges in Germany and abroad. The greatest minds in Germany were sent to the execution block by these hangmen, and they have left their blood-stained marks behind in the countries under fascist occupation.

The activities of these judges characterise the state which they serve. The industrial and financial supporters of the Third Reich have once more taken over in the Federal Republic and are making profits on armaments. Dr. Adenauer is the political general agent of the industrial magnates of the Rhine and Ruhr, once more intent upon extending the domain of their business by means of armed force. Servants of the Third Reich such as Dr. Globke and Dr. Grewe are intimate friends of the Federal Chancellor. The Adenauer Government is for the most part composed of Ministers who were proud and in part leading members of the nazi party. More than two-thirds of all officials at all levels are former members of the nazi parti; this fact was revealed by Dr. Adenauer at the 234th session of the first Federal Parliament. All the generals of the

Bundeswehr marched with Hitler's armies to war and to defeat. The SS has been incorporated in its former structure in the Bundeswehr. The industrial kings from the Rhine and Ruhr, the generals of catastrophe, the judges of the Third Reich and Ribbentrop's diplomats—they have all come back to hold the sceptre in the Federal Republic.

Their footmarks should be a warning. It is a sign of national emergency that the brown net should once more extend over Germany and if the warmongers should once again send their generals and soldiers out on the march. Let no one say that things are not as bad as they look in the Federal Republic. Deluded by the voices of credulous frivolity or even malice millions of Germans twice within the 20th century met with disaster. As soon as the Federal German master-caste believe that they once more dispose over a sufficient amount of power, they will not be content to muster all the forces of their subjects, but they will also give free course to their striving towards expansion to the east and west, to the north and to the south. They already have atomic rockets and they already persecute all those that stand up against the threat of atomic suicide.

Adenauer is provoking Germany and Europe by the extent of power which he has conferred upon the Hitlerite gangsters. He is endangering peace by the violent campaign which he, his ministers, his military associations and Holders of the Iron Cross and his Landsmannschaften (associations of re-settlers from the former eastern regions) have unleashed against the German Democratic Republic and the socialist states. We establish that Adenauer's and Strauss' war clamour against the GDR is composed of exactly the same vocabulary as used by Hitler.

Twenty years ago Hitler proclaimed that he would liberate the Germans living outside his state. Adenauer is saying the same today. At the Nuremberg party congress in 1933 Hitler had declared that the misery and oppression of the Sudeten Germans were intolerable. On October 16th 1958 Adenauer declared that oppression and misery in the GDR were intolerable. In September 1933 Hitler declared in the Sportpalast that millions of Germans in Czechoslovakia were living in conditions of slavery and terror. On October 12th 1958 Adenauer declared that a storm must be raised against the slavery in which 17 million Germans were living.

According to his personal statements in intimate circles Hitler regarded the annexation of the Sudeten German territory only as a first step on the way to smashing Czechoslovakia and then starting his war against Poland. Adenauer and Strauss wish to overrun the GDR with a view to obtaining a stepping-stone against Poland and Czechoslovakia. They are giving themselves away, betraying their infamous intentions by their impudent campaign of revenge and their call for the conquest of parts of Poland and Czechoslovakia. In contrast to this attitude we declare our firm and consistent solidarity with the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Poland, who together with us and the other socialist states form a granite block, under the leadership of the Soviet Union, which will break out the last of the imperialists' remaining teeth.

There is a close connection between the daily declarations of war against the GDR by Adenauer, Strauss and Lemmer and the activities of nazi judges intended

to paralyse the vigorous resistance of the West German population against their government's war policy. The Adenauer Government is as dependent upon these murderers in judge's robes as they are upon the Adenauer régime.

These judges are not only a remains from the Hitlerite era. They are the vanguard to a new wave of terror against the German and other European peoples. Atomic armament of the Bundeswehr and nazi judges are two aspects of the same phenomenon. Atomic armament and aggression require the employment of the whole gang of fascist criminals who took part in Hitler's campaign of physical extermination of races and peoples, either in judge's robes, in officer's uniform or in the striped trousers of a diplomat.

This fact reveals an alarming state of political degradation and ruin and the utter moral depravity of the ruling circles in West Germany.

We should like to call upon all men and women in the east and west who have preserved a sense of decency and justice, and we call in particular upon the adherents, members and officials of the Social Democratic Party. Surely they could not for their own sake continue to allow part of their party leadership in the Federal Parliament to go hand in hand with Adenauer, Strauss and Lemmer, to agree with those who make use of murderers in their drive against the GDR, thus serving the interests of war-mongers, armament kings, Hitler generals and political murderers in brown uniforms.

Once in the past these judges prepared the way for fascism in Germany when they prosecuted the Communists under the Weimar Republic while protecting the nazis. We all know where this led to, and the leaders of the Social Democratic Party should know this as well; the victims of these monsters included many a Social Democrat.

There can be no reconciliation with murderers

"The murderers are among us" was the title of an anti-nazi film shown in German cinemas immediately after the war. The West German population is obliged to state today: 'the murderers are on top of us'. But it is impossible to go hand in hand with murderers. Who could even bear the thought of a reunited Germany with bloodhounds in the garb of judges deciding who was to be free and who in prison, facing trial and be

condemned! The Lemmer Ministry is headed by Hitlerite Jew-baiters and faithful disciples of Goebbels; the Bundeswehr is commanded by Hitler generals; jurisdiction in the Federal République is controlled by notorious nazi judges, and Hitler's diplomats have found a new sphere of activities in the Foreign Office in Bonn; they all work for the prevention of peaceful and democratic reunification of Germany.

Is it not high time for the rise of a popular movement for the liberation of West Germany from the disgrace of these times, from this immoral state, incompatible with normal standards of decency and civilisation? Is it not high time to sweep away these conditions and these judges whose existence and activities transform West Germany into an inferno of inhumanity?

We are convinced that the overwhelming majority of the West German population will stand up against this state of affairs provided that these facts are not withheld from them, and that they will reject everything which stands in the way of peace and reunification. All factors which endanger peace will have to be excluded from political, economic and public life, from jurisdiction and from the armed forces. With this end in view the German Democratic Republic elaborated a creative programme for the national regeneration of Germany, a programme for the establishment of an All-German Confederation and the drafting of a peace treaty. An atmosphere of fruitful negotiations which will put an end to existing tensions will come about as soon as democratic conditions shall at last obtain in the West of Germany as well, and as soon as our proposals—which have so far only met with an obstinate 'NO' in Bonn—will have become the subject of a wide discussion among the population on both sides of the river Elbe. If we are opening certain abscesses here today, then to no other purpose than in an endeavour to create a new abode of democracy in the West of our country, and that Germany might be reunited without murderers.

Today the domain of the grave-diggers of the German nation, who have restored their power in the Federal Republic, ends on the banks of the Elbe. Their power in Germany ends where the GDR begins.

The people of the GDR will give its vote to the candidates of the National Front, to the candidates of peace and democracy when they go to the polls on November 16th, so that these barbarians of the 20th century shall never again win a seat or a vote and lose both these things even in West Germany, once and for all.

600 NAZI JURISTS IN THE SERVICE OF ADENAUER

The Committee for German Unity has examined the files of fascist terror courts and the personnel files of Hitler's special judges and military courts; according to preliminary investigations it has established that

600 nazi jurists

now occupy important positions again in the Federal Republic. These include:

450 notorious judges of Hitler's people's courts and special courts and

150 former military judges, for the most part members of courts martial of the nazi army.

The lists of Hitler's terror judges in the service of the Bonn Government published hitherto have caused a deep stir among the population of Germany and other countries. Although the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments are aware of these facts they have so far not taken any steps to make the pillars of the Hitlerite reign of terror answer for their crimes.

On the contrary, many of them have been promoted and are today occupying leading positions in the West German administration of justice, or are again in charge of political trials of patriots and partisans of peace. The Committee for German Unity has so far published documentary evidence on 396 judges and public prosecutors of fascist terror courts. They could be proved guilty of inflicting more than a thousand death sentences upon anti-fascists, democrats and foreign patriots. We present here a new list of 200 of the worst judges and prosecutors who made themselves guilty of the most serious crimes by their activities as military or special judges during the Hitlerite era, and who now occupy important positions again in the Federal administration of justice.

In this way Adenauer is everywhere relying upon the support of seriously incriminated nazis in his clerical-militarist state, reinstating them in the administration, the army, the law courts and universities.

I.

Military and Special Judges in the Service of Bonn

Fifth List

1. Ahlgrim, Hans

formerly: judge-colonel.

today: district court councillor in Eutin,

2. Albani, Theodor

formerly: senior military judge,

today: district court director in Detmold,

3. Dr. Anders, Erwin

formerly: military judge,

today: public prosecutor in Brunswick.

4. Arndt

formerly: provincial court councillor, prosecutor in the people's court,

today: upper provincial court councillor in Coblenz,

- 5. Badorrek, Horst**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Cologne.
- 6. Baring**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court councillor at the social court in Celle.
- 7. Dr. Bergter**
formerly: public prosecutor at the special court in Leitmeritz,
today: public prosecutor in Osnabrueck.
- 8. Dr. Bernzen, Alphons**
formerly: military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Luebeck.
- 9. Blanck**
formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Traunstein.
- 10. Dr. Boehm, Edgar**
formerly: provincial court councillor at the special court in Leitmeritz,
today: district court councillor in Eschwege.
- 11. Dr. Bordfeld, Ferdinand**
formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Bonn.
- 12. Bott, Georg**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Lampertheim.
- 13. Brandt**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Osnabrueck.
- 14. Dr. Breustedt**
formerly: judge at the Ciechanow special court,
today: public prosecutor in Giessen.
- 15. Buchholtz, Wolfgang**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Ellwangen.
- 16. Buechner**
formerly: military judge,
today: judge at the upper district court in Loerrach.
- 17. von Buelow, Henneke**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Essen-Werden.
- 18. Dr. Carmine**
formerly: investigating judge at the people's court,
today: district court councillor in Nuremberg.
- 19. Dr. Christ**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Brunswick.
- 20. Dr. Claassen, Martin**
formerly: district court councillor at the special court in Ciechanow,
today: district court councillor in Berlin, Wedding.
- 21. Dr. Clemens**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Landau/Pf.
- 22. Dr. Coenen**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: director at the social court in Karlsruhe.
- 23. Dr. Dembon**
formerly: provincial court councillor at the Troppau special court, Czech List of War Criminals No. 8,
today: district court councillor in Ingolstadt.
- 24. Dr. Doege**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: governmental councillor at the Federal Disciplinary Court.
- 25. Doelves, Heinrich**
formerly: military judge,
today: judge at the upper district court in Wuppertal.
- 26. Dr. Doms, Wilhelm**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: assistant judge at the upper provincial court in Stuttgart.
- 27. Dr. Dubro**
formerly: public prosecutor at the VIth special court in Berlin,
today: senior provincial court councillor in Neustadt/Weinstrasse, also judge in the higher compensation court in Rastatt.
- 28. Eisenblaetter, Helmut**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: chief public prosecutor in Wiesbaden.
- 29. Dr. Eisert**
formerly: provincial court councillor at the people's court (for high treason),
today: provincial court director in Wuerzburg.
- 30. Dr. Emmerich**
formerly: provincial court councillor at the people's court (for high treason and national treachery in Czechoslovakia),
today: chief provincial court councillor in Saarbruecken.
- 31. Dr. vom Endt**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Duesseldorf.
- 32. Engelen**
formerly: chief public prosecutor at the special court in Kattowitz,
today: chief public prosecutor in Munich, Gladbach.
- 33. Enkhaus**
formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Bueckeburg.
- 34. Everling**
formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court director in Wuppertal.

35. Forch

formerly: military judges,
today: provincial court director in Darmstadt.

36. Dr. Franz, Eugen

formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Luebeck.

37. Frey

formerly: military judge,
today: chief public prosecutor in Stuttgart.

38. Dr. Fricke

formerly: investigating judge at the people's court,
today: provincial court councillor in Brunswick.

39. Dr. Frind

formerly: upper provincial court councillor in Leitmeritz special court, Czech List of War Criminals No. 8,
today: senior provincial court councillor in Frankfurt/Main;

40. von Fuerstenberg

formerly: military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Detmold.

41. Dr. Gabler

formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Bayreuth.

42. Geis, Walter

formerly: military judge,
today: chief public prosecutor in Giessen.

43. Dr. Giesecke

formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court director in Frankfurt/Main;

44. Dr. Gille

formerly: military judge,
today: senior judge at the administrative court in Berlin;

45. Gilmer

formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Bad Schwalbach;

46. von Glasenapp

formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Detmold.

47. Gosewich

formerly: provincial court councillor at the special court in Kalisz,
today: provincial court director in Brunswick.

48. Dr. Grosser, Ernst

formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Munich.

49. Dr. Gruenewald

formerly: judge-general,
today: judge at the Federal Disciplinary Court,

50. Gutzke, Willi

formerly: senior military judge,
today: chief public prosecutor in Ellwangen.

51. Dr. Haase, Johann

formerly: public prosecutor in Ciechanow special court,
today: public prosecutor in Hildesheim.

52. Dr. Habben, Herbert

formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Hanover.

53. Haenert

formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Bochum.

54. Dr. Haerlin

formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court director in Stuttgart.

55. Dr. von Hagens, Hans

formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Verden/Aller;

56. Dr. Hagenbeck

formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Duesseldorf.

57. Hannemann, Erich

formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Hamburg, Wandsbek;

58. Happe

formerly: district court councillor in Prague special court,
today: senior judge in Duisburg;

59. Dr. Harder

formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Hamburg.

60. Dr. von Hasselbach

formerly: military judge,
today: senior district judge in Schoeneberg, Berlin;

61. Hasselberger

formerly: chief public prosecutor at the special court in Bamberg,
today: senate President in Munich.

62. Heerhaber, Wilhelm

formerly: military judge,
today: senior judge in Tecklenburg.

63. Heinrich, Erich

formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Hamburg.

64. Hellrung

formerly: prosecutor at the people's court,
today: provincial court councillor in Constance,

65. Hennig

formerly: chief public prosecutor at the people's court (sedition in the armed forces),
today: senior public prosecutor in Berlin.

66. Hensel

formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Brunswick.

- 67. Dr. Heyer, Kurt**
formerly: military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Brunswick.
- 68. Hillmann, Arno**
formerly: military judge,
today: chief public prosecutor in Stuttgart.
- 69. Dr. Hirmer**
formerly: provincial court councillor at the special court in Munich I,
today: district court councillor in Munich.
- 70. Hirschbrich**
formerly: military judge,
today: senior district judge in Freising.
- 71. Dr. Hoefer**
formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Hannover.
- 72. Dr. Hoennekes**
formerly: military judges,
today: judge, at the provincial administrative court in Aachen.
- 73. Hoffmann, Walter**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Mainz.
- 74. Hoffrichter**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Mannheim.
- 75. Dr. Holl, Bernd**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: senior governmental councillor at the prison camp in Oberems and in Bielefeld prison.
- 76. Dr. Holle**
formerly: military judge,
today: provincial councillor in Essen social court.
- 77. Holzki, Alfred**
formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Kronach.
- 78. Dr. Huehn**
formerly: district court councillor at the special court in Inowrazlaw (Hohensalza),
today: provincial court councillor in Oldenburg.
- 79. Huelle, Werner**
formerly: judge-colonel,
today: upper provincial court president in Oldenburg.
- 80. Dr. Humbert**
formerly: public prosecutor at the special court in Frankfurt (Oder),
today: public prosecutor in Luebeck.
- 81. Dr. Indra**
formerly: district court councillor in Freiwaldau, prosecutor at the people's court,
today: provincial court councillor in Giessen.
- 82. Irmeler**
formerly: provincial court councillor in Eger special court, Czech List of War Criminals No. 8,
today: district court councillor in Fulda.
- 83. Jaergen**
formerly: assistant judge and prosecutor in Hohensalza special court,
today: public prosecutor in Mainz.
- 84. Jahn**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Dortmund.
- 85. Dr. Jakubassa, Paul**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial administrative court councillor in Arnsberg.
- 86. Janert**
formerly: judge-colonel,
today: district court councillor in Wilhelmshaven.
- 87. Dr. Jaroschka**
formerly: upper provincial court councillor in Leitmeritz special court, Czech List of War Criminals No. 8,
today: upper provincial court councillor in Munich.
- 88. Dr. Jentsch, Ulrich**
formerly: judge-colonel,
today: administrative court director in Frankfurt/Main.
- 89. Juncker**
formerly: district court councillor in Poznan special court,
today: district court councillor in Dietz.
- 90. Dr. Kanter, Ernst**
formerly: Reich military judge and judge-general,
today: senate President at the Federal Court in Karlsruhe.
- 91. Karrasch**
formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Oberhausen.
- 92. Dr. Kaune, Bernhard**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Stuttgart social court.
- 93. Dr. Keil, Werner**
formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court director in Bielefeld.
- 94. Keller Ottfried**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: president of the provincial court in Marburg.
- 95. Keppel, Otto**
formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Darmstadt.
- 96. Kinnen, Peter**
formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Solingen.
- 97. Kleiss, Bruno**
formerly: military judge,
today: chief public prosecutor in Oldenburg.
- 98. Dr. Klimek, Georg**
formerly: military judge,
today: provincial administrative court councillor in Arnsberg.

99. Kobel

formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Hamburg.

100. Koehler

formerly: upper provincial court councillor in Leitmeritz special court,
today: provincial court councillor in Nuremberg-Fuerth.

101. Kohlstadt

formerly: district court councillor in Prague special court,
today: district court councillor in Coblenz.

102. Krueger, Walter

formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Luebeck.

103. Dr. Kubitza

formerly: provincial court councillor at the special court in Troppau, Czech List of War Criminals No. 8,
today: provincial court director in Karlsruhe.

104. Kuehn

formerly: public prosecutor in Nuremberg special court,
today: senior public prosecutor in Nuremberg.

105. Kuemmel, Fritz

formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Moenchengladbach.

106. Kuennecke, Erich

formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Lueneburg.

107. Kuhlmann

formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court director in Bielefeld.

108. Kuhr, Erich

formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Giessen.

109. Dr. Kulemann, Johannes

today: district court councillor in Hamburg.
formerly: judge-colonel,

110. Lampen

formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Lingen.

111. Landwehr, Wilhelm

formerly: senior military judge,
today: senior public prosecutor in Hannover.

112. Lange, Hans-Ulrich

formerly: public prosecutor in Troppau special court,
today: judge at the Federal Disciplinary Court in Berlin.

113. Lenski, Konrad

formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court director in Lueneburg.

114. Dr. Lind, Helmut

formerly: senior military judge,
today: judge at the social court in Giessen.

115. Littek

formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Hamburg.

116. Dr. Ludwig

formerly: senior public prosecutor in Prague special court,
today: public prosecutor in Duesseldorf.

117. Mahlke, Karl

formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Ratzeburg.

118. Malessa

formerly: senior military judge,
today: judge at the social court in Schleswig.

119. Mangelsdorf, Walter

formerly: military judge,
today: president of the provincial court in Berlin.

120. Mantel, Ernst

formerly: judge-colonel,
today: Federal judge at the Federal Court in Karlsruhe.

121. Dr. Meier-Brancke

formerly: judge-colonel at a court martial,
today: Senate President in Brunswick.

122. Mey

formerly: military judge,
today: upper provincial court councillor in Bremen.

123. Moeller, Wilhelm

formerly: senior military judge,
today: judge at the upper district court in Oldenburg (Holstein).

124. Muenich, Alfred

formerly: military judge,
today: Senate President in Munich.

125. Dr. Mulzer

formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court director in Munich.

126. Dr. Mnich

formerly: provincial court director in Brno special court,
hitherto: district court councillor in Dortmund.

127. Dr. Nagel, Hellmuth

formerly: senior military judge,
today: upper provincial court councillor in Munich.

128. Nast, Paul

formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Bremen.

129. Dr. Neumann, Arthur

formerly: military judge,
today: Senate President at the provincial social court in Berlin.

130. Niese, Hans

formerly: military judge,
today: senior public prosecutor in Dortmund.

131. Nissen, Rolf

formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Hamburg.

132. Oppenheuser

formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Neunkirchen,

133. Ortmann

formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Duisburg.

134. Passauer, Hans

formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Itzehoe.

135. Philippi, Walter

formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Dortmund.

136. Dr. Piesch

formerly: provincial court councillor in Troppau special court,
today: district court councillor in Pforzheim.

137. Dr. Poersch, Lothar

formerly: senior military judge,
today: senior district judge in Selb.

138. Quack, Rudolf

formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court director in Giessen.

139. Dr. von Raab-Straube

formerly: judge-colonel,
today: district court councillor in Neumuenster.

140. von Rabenau

formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Duesseldorf.

141. Dr. Rahn, Friedrich

formerly: military judge,
today: senior public prosecutor in Wiesbaden.

142. Dr. Regis

formerly: upper provincial court councillor in Jena, judge at a court martial (list of war-criminals 40, No. 142),
today: provincial court councillor in Bielefeld.

143. Dr. Rehder-Knoespel

formerly: chief public prosecutor at the special court in Prague,
today: public prosecutor in Mannheim.

144. Dr. Reinhardt, Kurt

formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court director in Bielefeld.

145. Dr. Reusch

formerly: judge-colonel,
today: upper provincial court council in Frankfurt/Main.

146. Rhode, Werner

formerly: public prosecutor in Prague special court,
today: senior governmental counsellor in the Ministry of Justice of Schleswig-Holstein.

147. Roessiger

formerly: divisional judge,
today: district court councillor in Vlotho.

148. Dr. Roettcher

formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Brunswick.

149. Rohleder

formerly: public prosecutor in Ciechanow special court,
today: public prosecutor in Lueneburg.

150. Dr. Ronke

formerly: upper provincial court councillor at the special court in Prague,
today: provincial court director in Wuerzburg.

151. Dr. Rose

formerly: district court councillor and prosecutor in Berlin special court,
today: district court councillor in Tiergarten, Berlin.

152. Rott, Hans

formerly: military judge,
today: upper provincial court councillor in Celle.

153. Schaeper

formerly: chief public prosecutor in Brno special court,
today: senior public prosecutor in Bochum.

154. Dr. Schlie

formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court director in Bielefeld.

155. Schopohl

formerly: senior military judge,
today: chief public prosecutor in Amberg.

156. Dr. Schubert

formerly: provincial court councillor in Troppau special court, Czech List of War Criminals No. 8,
today: provincial court councillor in Munich.

157. Schuermann, Wolfgang

formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Brunswick.

158. Dr. Schumacher

formerly: senior military judge,
today: chief public prosecutor in Wiesbaden.

159. Dr. Schuppenies

formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Charlottenburg, Berlin.

160. Dr. Schutte

formerly: district court councillor in Lodz special court,
today: district court councillor in Wuppertal.

161. Dr. Schweinsberger

formerly: senior military judge,
today: senior public prosecutor in Frankfurt/Main.

162. Seither

formerly: chief public prosecutor in Regensburg, for some time military judge of an SS-court martial,
today: senior public prosecutor in Munich.

163. Dr. Selhorst

formerly: military judge,
today: district court director in Borbeck, Essen.

164. Dr. Sieboldt, Franz
formerly: military judge,
today: Senate President at the upper provincial court in Schleswig.

165. Siebers
formerly: military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Brunswick.

166. Spahr
formerly: senior public prosecutor in the people's court,
today: provincial court councillor in Stuttgart.

167. Stamp, Wolfgang
formerly: captain, member of a court martial,
today: upper provincial court councillor in Hamburg.

168. Starck
formerly: senior military judge,
today: upper provincial court councillor in Frankfurt/Main.

169. Dr. Strebel
formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court director in Munich.

170. Stephan
formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Munich.

171. Dr. Strumpf
formerly: senior military judge,
today: judge at the administrative court in Karlsruhe.

172. Suckow
formerly: military judge,
today: district court councillor in Dillingen (Danube).

173. Szogs
formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Hannover.

174. Dr. Taeniges
formerly: military judge,
today: Senate President at the court of appeals.

175. Tank, Ernst
formerly: public prosecutor at the special court in Eger,
today: governmental counsellor at the prison in Kiel.

176. Tillmann
formerly: public prosecutor in Szczecin (Stettin),
today: public prosecutor in Kleve.

177. Treppens
formerly: district court councillor at the people's court (for high treason),
today: judge at the provincial social court in Celle.

178. Dr. Troost
formerly: military judge,
today: judge at the social court in Muenster.

179. Dr. Tuetling
formerly: senior military judge,
today: public prosecutor in Bochum.

180. Uhse, Dirk
formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Kassel.

181. Viergutz
formerly: senior military judge,
today: chief public prosecutor in Ravensburg.

182. Dr. Waldhausen
formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Kleve.

183. Wallis
formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Bochum.

184. Wehner, Martin
formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Munich.

185. Weigert
formerly: senior military judge,
today: judge at the social court in Landshut.

186. Wenzel
formerly: provincial court councillor in Frankfurt/Oder special court,
today: district court councillor in Westerland.

187. Westmattelman, Max
formerly: divisional judge,
today: judge at the upper district court in Menden (North Rhine Westphalia)

188. Dr. Wex, Ernst
formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Hagen.

189. Dr. Will, Hermann
formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Landshut.

190. Dr. Wissmann, Willy
formerly: military judge,
today: Senate President at the provincial social court in Darmstadt.

191. Dr. Witzig, Konrad
formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court director in Bochum.

192. Wodtke
formerly: senior military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Siegen.

193. Dr. Woehrmann
formerly: military judge,
today: Senate President in Celle.

194. Dr. Woestmann, Heinrich
formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court director in Hildesheim.

195. Wohnsdorf, Hans
formerly: military judge,
today: provincial court councillor in Hechingen.

196. Dr. Woldt
formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Hamburg.

197. Dr. von Wrangel
formerly: senior military judge,
today: district court councillor in Stade.

198. Wrede, Konrad
formerly: senior military judge,
today: judge at the provincial social court in Berlin.

199. Dr. Wuenschmann
formerly: senior military judge,
today: senior governmental counsellor at the Federal Disciplinary court in Frankfurt and Berlin.

200. Dr. Zeynek, Wolfgang
formerly: public prosecutor in Prague special court,
today: provincial court councillor in Nuremberg.

II.

Crimes of the Murderers in Judge's Robes

(Extracts from original trial documents available)

The crimes of which these nazi judges are guilty cannot be described in words. They delivered Germans, Poles, Czechs, Frenchmen, Hungarians, Dutchmen, Belgians and others to the executioner for the least offence. They sent people to the scaffold for a few critical remarks against the nazi state and the fascist terror system. Others were sentenced to death because they had "expressed doubts as to the certainty of final victory", or made "defeatist utterances". These judges are the murderers of countless German soldiers and patriotic resistance fighters from the countries invaded by the fascists. They are thus to a considerable extent responsible for the prolongation of the war and the boundless suffering which the fascists brought upon Germany and Europe.

Dr. Albrecht

formerly: provincial court councillor in Prague (Czech list of war criminals A—38/61),

today: Christian Democratic deputy in the Saar Provincial Parliament.

Document No. 4 KLs. 365/43—IV 2318

On February 3rd 1944 he and Kohlstadt jointly sentenced Anton Kafka of Prague to death for "an act of violence". In an attempt to throw off his hand—cuffs Kafka had hit a policeman in the face. In the verdict it was stated:

"On the other hand there was no evidence that could lead to the assumption that there were any symptoms in his previous life which might have characterised the accused as a brutal criminal... This deed nevertheless remains an act of violence according to the regulations governing such crimes."

Document No. 2 KLs. 284/43—4—2267/43.

On December 14th 1943 he and Kohlstadt also sentenced to death Karl Rauer of Prague because he had "stolen domestic animals."

Document No. 4 KLs. 240/44—II—1264/44.

On March 8th 1945 Wenzel Kaderábek of Masechin, born on September 6th 1912, was also sentenced to death by Albrecht for theft.

Document No. 5 KLs. 43/45—IV—314/45.

On the same day Albrecht, together with Kohlstadt and Dr. Poertl, sentenced to death Karl Vonásek of Tereschau for "non-delivery of grain."

Andritschke

formerly: district court councillor at the special court in Poznan,

today: district court councillor in Duesseldorf.

Document No. Sd 3 KLs. 104/41 (II A—6).

On September 23rd 1941 Andritschke and provincial court councillor Pollok condemned to death the two Poles Leszak Aust and Johann Napieralla according to the notorious decree on "deeds injurious to the people."

Dr. Bessler

formerly: provincial court councillor in Bamberg special court,

today: upper provincial court councillor in Bamberg.

Document No. SG 113/43.

On December 13th 1943 Dr. Bessler condemned to death the Belgian Abraham Alfred Vanpraet, born on February 6th 1910 in Eernegem, on the application of Dr. Kolb; Vanpraet was charged with "harming the interests of the people."

Dr. Breustedt

formerly: judge at the special court in Ciechanow (Zichenau),

today: public prosecutor in Giessen.

Document No. 7 KLs. 209/42.

On January 11th 1943 he sentenced to death the Polish servant girl Rosalie Kulesa of Surowe, born on February 4th 1917. The "crime" of this 25 year old servant consisted in protecting herself against blows struck by a German woman called Baschek. In the trial she is charged with having "hit the German woman in the face with a handbag." The fact that Baschek stated that she had felt "a pain in the skin during the following three days" was sufficient evidence for Dr. Breustedt to send Rosalie Kulesa to the scaffold for "harming the prestige of the German people."

The indictment continues: "The accused furthermore pretends not to have known that Frau Baschek was a German. This is unlikely... the witness Baschek clearly and obviously has the appearance of a German... The protection and authority of every German in this region demand that the harshest punishment be inflicted upon Poles committing acts of violence against Germans."

Document No. KLs. 4/43.

On January 25th 1943 Dr. Breustedt condemned to death Ignace Szyzka of Krukowo, born on May 18th 1906, on the basis of the nazi special laws.

Claassen

formerly: provincial court councillor at the special court in Ciechanow,

today: district court councillor in Wedding, Berlin.

Document No. 3 KLs. 39/42.

On May 8th 1942 Claassen sentenced to death the Poles Vincenty Korzeniewski, born on January 21st 1917 and the 16 year old boy Wacław Krystowiak, born on May 4th 1925, both of Markthausen, for black market dealings. Both were executed on July 21st 1942. Document No. 3 KLs. 53/42.

On July 2nd the worker Jan Lewandowski of Reichenfeld, born on June 23rd 1915 was sentenced to death by Claassen for having stolen six items of clothing and three patching rags for his own use. He was condemned for "harming the German people." It was stressed in the indictment that:

"crimes of this kind committed by Poles are particularly odious and should be punished by the most severe sentences. Although the accused had no previous convictions, he has proved to be of a very base disposition and to have a hostile attitude towards the German people. He must therefore be punished by death."

Document No. KLs. 50/42.

On July 23rd 1942 Claassen sentenced to death the Polish widow Wanda Folger of Schroettersburg, Heerstrasse 15, because she—"who was frequently ill and in bed and took no personal part in the trading business"—had made her apartment available for the sale of five pigs which others had illegally slaughtered. The accused herself described this presentation of facts as not corresponding to the true situation. Claassen however was satisfied to rely upon scanty and dubious scraps of evidence as a basis for inflicting the death penalty.

Document No. 3 KLs. 21/43.

On March 18th 1943 Claassen sentenced to death the Polish farmer Kasimir Boszko of Hohenburg born on February 27th 1904, for the alleged possession of a sporting gun. Although the accused denied the possession of such a gun, and although no arms were discovered with the exception of an old cleaning stick, the Pole was executed on Claassen's orders.

Dr. Dannegger

formerly: district court councillor in Prague special court,

today: upper district court judge in Wiedenbrueck.

Document No. 6 KLs. 100/42.

On November 13th 1942 Dannegger condemned Jaroslav Matoušek of Bilohrad, born on October 27th 1915 to death for "attempted fraud."

Document No. 5 KLs. 254/43—1705.

On August 27th 1943, on the application of the public prosecutor Rhode he condemned to death Wenzel Vávra, born on December 14th 1886 in Besno, for theft and for "harming the German people."

Document No. 7 KLs. 277/43—1766.

On September 10th 1943 Dannegger condemned to death Karl Schmid of Beraun, born on November 21st 1911, Wenzel Panyrek of Gross-Wossow, born on August 18th 1916 and Josef Habada of Beraun, born on August 27th 1909, for theft.

Document No. 3 KLs. 53/44—III—567/44;

On April 12th 1944 he condemned to death Josef Hocke of Prague, born on May 1st 1894. Hocke had several times allowed the resistance fighter Major Hlavin to take cover at midday in his store room, although he must have presumed "under the given circumstances" that this man was "an enemy of the Reich." The indictment continues:

"The accused consciously refrained from reporting Hlavin's visits to the Gestapo. During the liquidation of former Czechoslovakia Hlavin had taken possession

of army property, in order to prevent them from being seized by the Wehrmacht; he furthermore worked with the illegal Czech resistance movement military organisation).

It should be stated with regard to the meting out of punishment that the decree issued by the Reich protector on July 3rd 1942 was passed as a result of the abolition of martial law declared in connection with the murder of the deputy Reich protector and SS-group leader Heydrich.

It is intended to prevent a repetition of the circumstances which had led to this murder, and to impede the activities of enemies of the Reich within the Protectorate by the threat and infliction of severe punishment against anyone supporting such activities or refraining from reporting them, so that order and security may be guaranteed at all costs within this region. That is why the said regulation also provides for the death penalty to be inflicted upon those who refrain from reporting enemies of the Reich; this was ordained because before the passing of this regulation the population of the protectorate was very rarely prepared to co-operate in the struggle against the enemies of the Reich."

Document No. 5 KLs. 60/44—III—596.

On the application of the prosecutor Rhode Dannegger, on April 21st 1944, condemned to death Anna Matyášovský, born on April 28th 1901, and Wenzel Tlustý of Strakonitz, born on December 15th 1892, because they were in touch with a group of resistance fighters.

Document No. 7 KLs. 166/44—1025.

On June 28th 1944 he condemned to death Franz Svátek of Rotkirchen, born on August 19th 1890, for 'sabotage'. The accused had shown the way to Prague to two Soviet prisoners of war, and spent five minutes talking to them. It was stated in the summing up that he had "lent himself to giving aid to such enemies of the Reich by means of advice."

Document No. 8 KLs. 155/44—III—1156/44.

On July 12th 1944, for the same reasons and on the application of Dr. Toernig, he condemned to death Karl Fejk, born on December 17th 1893, and Anna Fejk née Hlavicek, born on March 30th 1895, both of Prague. The reason stated was that they had: "given shelter and food and not reported, but aided" citizens persecuted by the Gestapo.

Document No. 8 KLs. 161/44—S—III—1256/44.

On August 2nd 1944 he and provincial court councillor Hallbauer condemned to death Franz Martinek, born on August 11th 1910, Franz Urban, born on February 20th 1902, Johann Nadvornik, born on February 8th 1902, Josef Kolafa, born on February 22nd 1910 and Vlastimil Šimáček, born on March 26th 1907, all of Prague, because they had stolen some petrol. Four other accused were sent to prison for the same offence.

Document No. 4 KLs. 303/44—III—2155/44;

Together with Dr. Ludwig he condemned to death on December 6th 1944 Karl Kratina of Prague, professor of religion, for "sabotage by continued malicious utterances," and for having told political jokes. It is stated in the summing up that:

"In view of the serious and disreputable nature of the act perpetrated by the accused, and in consideration

An

die Oberkriegsgerichtsstände,
der Dienstaufseitsbezirke I, 2, 3,
die Gerichte des I., II., III., IV.,
V., VI., VII., VIII., XI. u. XIII. A.K.,
die Gerichte der I., 2., 5., 7., 11.,
12., 14., 17., 27. und 28. Div.,
das Gericht der Kommandantur Bln.,
das Gericht der I. Kav. Brigade,
das Gericht der I. leichten
die Wehrkreisverwaltungen I, II, III,
IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI u. XIII,
WR

Nachrichtlich:

an das Gen.Kdo. des V., VI., XI. u. XIII. A.K.,
die I., 2., 5., 7., 11., 12., 14., 17., 27. u. 28. Div.,
die Kommandantur Berlin,
die I. Kav. Brigade,
die I. leichte Brigade in Wuppertal.

Betr.: Personalveränderungen.

Kriegsgerichtsrat M a n t e l vom Gericht des VI.
Armeekorps in Münster, z.Zt. kommandiert zum Gericht
des V. Armeekorps in Stuttgart, zum Gericht des XIII.
Armeekorps in Nürnberg,
Kriegsgerichtsrat N a e n d r u p vom Gericht der 14.
Division in Leipzig zum Gericht der I. leichten Brigade
in Wuppertal, E s s e r vom Gericht der 27. Division
Kriegsrichter in Augsburg zum Gericht der I. leichten Brigade in Wup-
pertal.

II. Es werden zugewiesen

vom 1. Oktober 1937 ab:

Assessor Dr. E h m e r vom Gericht der 11. Division
in Allenstein dem Gericht der I. Division in Jnster-
burg,
Gerichtsassessor Dr. v o n D o b s c h u t z vom Gericht
der I. Division in Jnsterburg dem Gericht der I. Kavalle-
rie Brigade in Jnsterburg.

Jm Auftrage

Stammler

As a responsible member of the army high command Dr. Kanter decreed
the displacement of military judges

An

das Oberkommando der Wehrmacht,
den Herrn Befehlshaber der deutschen Gruppen
in Danemark - durch Kurier -
das Oberkommando des Heeres
- Heeresfeldjagdzuteilung -
Hauptquartier OGH
den Oberkriegsgerichtsstand
des Dienstaufseitsbezirks 6,
V l,
Geb. 25. XII

Kriegsgerichtsstand z. V. Dr. K a n t e r vom Ober-
kommando der Wehrmacht, z. Zt. kommandiert zum Oberkommando
des Heeres - AG XII 193 - , wird vom 11. Februar 1943 an zu dem
Gericht des Befehlshabers der deutschen Gruppen in Danemark
kommandiert. Gleichzeitig wird ihm die Ausübung der Dienstauf-
sicht über das Gericht des Befehlshabers der deutschen Gruppen
in Danemark und der dem Befehlshaber der deutschen Gruppen in
Danemark unterstellten Verbände und Dienststellen übertragen.
Oberkriegsgerichtsstand Dr. v o n K a n t e r wird zur
Nichterzennung des Oberkommandos des Heeres gestellt. Über
seine weitere Verwendung ergeht besondere Verfügung. Dr. v o n
K a n t e r ist nach Übergabe der Dienstgeschäfte an Reichs-
kriegsgerichtsstand z. V. Dr. K a n t e r nach Berlin in Marsch zu
setzen.

Der Chef des Heeresjustizwesens

gez. Dr. S a c k

Für die Richtigkeit:

9. Bräuer
Angestellter.

Appointment of Dr. Kanter as chief judge in occupied Denmark

Kontaktscheitungs

Reichskriegsgericht

2. Senat

11. (11.) 11. 8/29

11. (11.) 11. 208/38.

In Namen des Deutschen Volkes!

Verurteilung

In der Strafsache gegen

- 1.) den Funkfreitoten Hartmann R a s c h k e , Marine-
Nachrichtensoffizier Althelmschaven,
- 2.) den Funker Hans D a m m e y e r , 1./Nachrichten-
abteilung, 50. in Hamburg,
- 3.) den Gefreiten Friedrich G r o s , 2. Kompanie Flug-
zeugführerschule C Ludwigslust,

wegen Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat

hat das Reichskriegsgericht, 2. Senat, in der Sitzung vom 28. Sep-
tember 1939, an der teilgenommen haben
als Richter:

Reichskriegsgerichtsrat Dr. Kanter, Verhandlungsleiter,

Reichskriegsgerichtsrat Dr. Kanter,

Kontersadmiral von Weimburg,

Oberst Schroth,

Oberstleutnant Blücher,

als Vertreter der Anklage:

Reichskriegssekretär Dr. Seeboth,

als Urkundsbeamt:

Reichskriegsrichtersobersprekter Kolitor,

für recht erkannt:

Die Angeklagten werden wegen Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat ver-
urteilt, und zwar

der Angeklagte R a s c h k e (29. April) Jahren Zwölftaus und
zur Unmündigkeit,

Die Angeklagten D a m m e y e r und G r o s zu je einem Jahr
Gefängnis.

Am

Auf die gegen die Angeklagten R a s c h k e und
G r o s erkannten Strafen wird die Urteilsanfechtung
höhe von Je 11 (elf) Monaten angesetzt.

Die gegen den Angeklagten D a m m e y e r erkannte
Strafe ist durch die Urteilsanfechtung verurteilt.

Von
ecit
wogen.

Ges. Dr. Kanter. Dr. Kanter. V. d. Amur. Kartell.

Der Präsident
erlin, den 11. 11. 1939.

des Reichskriegsgerichts

als Gerichtsschreiber.

Nr. 15/39.

Verurteilung

I. Ich bestätige das Urteil.

II. Der Vollzug der Freiheitsstrafe gegen den Angeklagten
R a s c h k e wird bis zur Kenntnis des Kriegengerichts
ausgesetzt.

Für die Dauer dieser Aussetzung wird anstelle eines Lager-
verband überlassen.

Die Untersuchungshaft, die Raschke zu Beginn der Verhandlung des
Urteils und seiner Bestätigung erlitten hat, wird nicht auf
die zu verhängende Strafe angerechnet.

III. Die Dauer der Untersuchungshaft, die der Angeklagte G r o s
zwischen der Verhandlung des Urteils und seiner Bestätigung
erlitten hat, wird auf die von ihm noch zu verbüßende Frei-
heitsstrafe angerechnet.

Der Vollzug des dann noch verbleibenden Strafrestes wird bis
zur Beendigung des Kriegsausstandes ausgesetzt.

A. J. 11.

Gen. Kanter

Admiral.



Legitimation

11. 11. 1939

Reichskriegsgerichtsschreiber
als Urkundsbeamt der 11. Senat

z. b. v. des Gerichtsschreibers.

Judgement pronounced by Dr. Kanter against three young German soldiers who had tried to "maintain the links between members of the Social Democratic Party"

FRIT DANMARKS HVIDBOG

Besættelsestiden i Dokumenter og Kommentarer

I

Med Forord af

MOGENS FOG

Henrettet under »Flugtforsøg« den 7. August 1944.*)

Dahl, Gunnar Mogens, Former, der, f. 6.2.11.
f. 7.5.17. Nyemann, Erik, Kunstmaler.
Gyldholm, Knud Erik, Gørtler, f. 6.4.22.
Hagedin, Preben, Assistent, f. 9.7.14. Schiøth, Kaj Holger, Möbelhand-
ler, f. 12.3.19.
Jensen, Axel, Revisor, f. 13.2.19. Sommer, Edvard Frederik, Assi-
stent, f. 12.12.22.
Martens, Jens Jacob Wolf, stud. Sonne, Per, stud. vetr., f. 10.4.21.
polit., f. 2.1.20. Sørensen, Carl Helmuth Preben
Mehl, Victor Bering, Fabrikarbej- Berg, Bogbinder, f. 15.12.17.

Dræbt under Aktion, Anholdelse, Flugtforsøg, Forhør, i tyske
Fængsler (tyske Fængsler her i Landet) o. l.

Agerholm, Ejnar, Kriminalbetjent, Andersen, Axel Eiler, Lærer, d.
d. 5.5.1945. 4.5.12.1945.
Ahnfeldt-Møllerup, Peter Valde-
mar, Kaptajn, d. 21.3.1945. Andersson, Arvid Georg, Politibe-
tjent, d. 9.5.1945.
Alsberg, Johannes, Skovfoged, d. Andersen, Bent Sthyr (el. Sthür),
d. 14.1.1945. d. 5.5.1945.
Als vold, Gunnar, Politibetjent, d. Andersen, Carl Erik Hagen, d.
d. 21.12.1944. 18.5.1945.
Alveen, Emanuel Høyer Hauschild, Andersen, Egon, stud. polyt., d.
Bygningssnedker, d. 2.10.1943. 26.4.1945.
Anderberg, Jørg. Svend, d. 14.5. Andersen, Erik, stud. jur., d.
1945. 5.5.1945.
Andersen, Aksel, Mekaniker, d. Andersen, Georg Valter, Reserve-
d. 5.5.1945. politibetjent, d. 10.2. 1945.

*) Mordet fandt Sted Natten mellem den 7. og 8. August (ikke som antaget i
Datoisten den 9. August) og efter de seneste Oplysninger paa Vejen mellem
Roskilde og Ringsted.

The White Book of the Danish resistance movement which contains
information about the crimes perpetrated by Dr. Kanter against Danish
patriots

Officielt henrettede.

Abel, Carl Erich, Assurandør, Fiil, Marius Anton, Kroejer,
f. 18.9.10, d. 1.5.44. f. 21.5.93, d. 29.6.44.
Ahlefeldt Laurvig, Lehn, Lennart, Fiil, Niels, Kromedhjælper,
f. 12.6.20, d. 29.6.44.
Andersen, Anders Wilhelm, Ekspe- Fischer, Ib, Kontorist, f. 23.3.21,
dient, f. 12.7.24, d. 2.12.43. d. 3.3.45.
Andersen, Erik Gerhard, Ovnset- Fyhn, Peter Wessel, Sanglærer,
ter, f. 24.2.16, d. 21.2.45. f. 13.6.20, d. 6.4.45.
Andersen, Ferdinand Emil Martin, Gjessing, Ib Poul, Skibsfører,
Jernbanearbejder, f. 13.1.18, d. f. 31.3.09, d. 23.6.44.
19.4.45. Glendau Svend, Politibetjent,
Andersen, Henning, Møller, f. 13.3.10, d. 27.2.45.
f. 16.7.17, d. 29.6.44. Gyiche, Preben, Blikkenslager,
Andersen, John Erik, Vulkanisør, f. 30.1.27, d. 27.2.45.
f. 27.4.26, d. 3.3.45. Hansen, Arne Lützen, Assistent,
Andersen, Jørn, Radiotekniker, f. 27.7.19, d. 24.5.44.
f. 9.8.16, d. 17.3.45. Hansen, Christian Ulrich, stud.
Andersen, Ole Bay, Ekspedient, theol., f. 26.5.21, d. 23.6.44.
f. 13.11.21, d. 29.3.45. Hansen, Henning Børge, C. Ber,
Andersen, Orla, Bankkasserer, f. 29.1.25, d. 28.3.45.
f. 7.10.15, d. 26.5.44. Hansen, Johan Kjær, Mekaniker,
Balslev, Emil, Landinspektør, f. 7.4.07, d. 29.6.44.
f. 19.9.13, d. 23.6.44. Hansen, Poul Erik Kroghøj, Lær-
Boye, Hermann, Lærer, f. 5.7.13, ling, f. 6.10.24, d. 12.4.45.
d. 12.6.44. Henriksen, Hans Jørgen, Mejerist,
Brøndsted, Karl Gustav Stricker, f. 1.4.09, d. 23.6.44.
Varmen, f. 13.12.15, d. 27.2.45. Hermann, Helge Carlo Harry, Sta-
Christensen, Bent, Malerelev, tionsarbejder, f. 5.6.21, d. 19.4.45.
f. 6.2.27, d. 29.3.45. Holm, Paul Petersen, Mekaniker,
Christensen, Harald, Mekaniker, f. 25.3.20, d. 13.3.45.
f. 28.5.15, d. 27.2.45. Iversen, Albert Carlo, Dyr læge,
Christensen, Ole, Trafikmedhjæl- f. 28.9.95, d. 29.6.44.
per, f. 9.4.23, d. 19.4.45. Iversen, Helge Brock, stud. jur.,
Christensen, Preben Richardt, As- f. 20.6.24, d. 10.3.45.
sistentelev, f. 8.8.25, d. 27.2.45. Jacobsen, Henry, Jernbanearbej-
Christiansen, Otto Manley, Han- der, f. 25.8.18, d. 19.4.45.
delslærer, f. 30.9.24, d. 2.12.43. Jensen, Alf Tolboe, Representant,
Christiansen, Georg Goritz Mørk, f. 14.9.18, d. 2.1.44.
stud. oecon, f. 14.9.21, d. 2.12.43. Jensen, Bent, Maskinsnedker,
Clausen, Erik Briaand, Gaardejer, f. 8.5.23, d. 13.3.45.
f. 24.1.01, d. 28.3.45. Jensen, Hagbard Friis, Reklame-
Crone, Erik, stud. polit., f. 29.5.19, tegner, f. 9.11.11, d. 3.3.45.
d. 27.2.45. Jensen, Helge Ove, Mekaniker,
Daugaard, Aage Emil, Reserve- f. 14.2.22, d. 3.3.45.
politibetjent, f. 11.5.11, d. 29.3.45. Jensen, Jens Thue, stud. polyt.,
Eeg, Hans, Jernbanefunktionær, f. 25.6.22, d. 10.3.45.
f. 28.5.25, d. 19.4.45.

Excerpts from the list of resistance fighters condemned and put to death
by Kanter's military courts in Denmark

of his person, the penalty prescribed by the law in cases of grave sabotage, namely the death penalty, appears as a just atonement for his conduct. Disseminators of political poison, who as clergymen subscribe to the idea of stabbing the German Reich in the back in time of war, have not deserved any other fate than their eradication from the community of their people.

"The dishonourable character of the accused also justifies loss of civic rights for the rest of his life,"

Document No. 3 KLs. 55/45—III—483/45.

On the application of public prosecutor Rhode he condemned to death on March 21st 1945 Georg Jakovenko, born on April 15th 1919, Egon Jiřiček, born on August 4th 1904, Miloš Hájek, born on May 12th 1921, and Georg Preininger, born on January 8th 1923, for having given shelter to functionaries of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Document 7 KLs. 60/45—III—483/45.

On the application of the public prosecutor Toernig, —today senior public prosecutor in Essen—Dannegger on March 28th 1945 condemned to death Franz Seifl of Deutsch-Lhota, born on October 10th 1904, because he had "aided and not reported" resistance fighters "thereby becoming guilty of sabotage."

Dr. Dorfmueller

formerly: public prosecutor in Nuremberg special court,

today: public prosecutor in Wuppertal;

Document No. 130/41,

On his application the agricultural labourer Josef Bakalarz of Bach, born on February 24th 1919, was sentenced to death on June 18th 1941 for having stolen goods to the value of 25 marks.

Dr. Dubro

formerly: public prosecutor in Berlin 6th special court,

today: senior provincial court councillor in Neustadt/Weinstrasse, also judge in the higher compensation court in Rastatt.

Document No. Sond. VI 5.P KLs. 273/43 (1166/43).

On June 23rd 1943 he applied for the death penalty against Andreas Kawał (Ukrainian), born on March 21st 1913 in Isdebki, and Ludwig Person (Slovakian) born on April 11th 1909 in Stranske, for "continued petty larceny."

The Slovak Julius Lendel of Batowce, born on March 27th 1904; the Hungarian Johann Pridavek, born in Komjat on January 6th 1911 and the Dutchman Petrus Bernadus Sargentini, born on July 4th 1924 in Amsterdam, were condemned to long terms of penal servitude. All five accused, who had been deported to labour camps in Germany, had taken certain things out of a rubbish dump in order to alleviate their miserable situation. It was stated in the indictment that:

"the accused have marked themselves as harmful to the people by their base action. The healthy folk conception demands an excess of the regular scope of punishment... Kawał and Person are worthy of death in view of their particularly distasteful crimes."—

Two interventions on the part of the Slovak ambassador only yielded the result that the execution, usually ordered to take place "as quickly as possible" was this time given over the telephone.

As a result of the intervention of Chief Reich prosecutor Lautz against the sentence, Dr. Holleit—today district court councillor in Minden—also condemned to death Lendel and Pirvadek, it is expressly mentioned in the indictment that "there is no evidence of plundering," on the application of Herr Rose, the present district court councillor in Tiergarten, Berlin.

Duerwanger

formerly: district court councillor in Brno special court,

today: district court councillor in Nuremberg.

So far there was evidence of one death sentence pronounced by Duerwanger (see document of May 23rd 1957, p. 10). Duerwanger also took part in inflicting the following death sentence:

Document No. 5 KLs. So 179/44 (5/543/44).

On December 13th 1944 he condemned to death Franz Vichodil of Haken Nr. 4, born on November 17th 1913, for "support given to someone engaged upon an undertaking hostile to the Reich," and for "radio crimes." Vichodil had given shelter to the Czech Fiala, without knowing that this man was being sought by the Gestapo.

Eisele

formerly: district court councillor, judge at the special court in Prague,

today: upper provincial court councillor in Stuttgart.

So far Eisele has been proved guilty of one death sentence (see document of May 23rd 1957, p. 10). Eisele also took part in inflicting the following death sentences:

Document No. KLs. 195/42—III—1109.

On July 17th 1942 he condemned to death Franz Dostal of Chodovic, born on November 18th 1908, Wendelin Srachta of Sabechlitz, Prague born on April 11th 1903, and Heinrich Plocek of Prague V for illegal slaughtering. 25 other accused were condemned to terms of imprisonment.

Document No. 8 KLs. 63/44—I—480/44.

On July 26th 1942 he condemned to death Vladimir Címrhák of Prague XVIII, born on April 24th 1910, for alleged violation of the nazi special laws. Franziska Nejdí, née Bělač of Prague XVIII, born on February 23rd 1902 was sentenced to 6 years' penal servitude. Georg Kratina of Pruhonitz, born on April 30th 1920 was sent to a lunatic asylum.

Document No. 6 KLs. 126/42.

On November 25th 1942, on the application of Rehder-Knoespel, he condemned to death Adalbert Mika of Obtschau, born on April 23rd 1899, also for alleged violation of the nazi special laws. Mika was killed in Dresden on February 5th 1943 by the executioner Reindl of Magdeburg.

Document No. 7 KLs. 35/43—121/43.

On February 22nd 1943 he condemned to death Ernst Bradeč of Prague XIII, born on November 4th 1894; Georg Mauer of Prague XII, born on June 11th 1902;

Josef Polivka of Prague XIII, born on March 18th 1909; Rudolf Paul Brabec of Koenigstaedt, Prague, born on June 29th 1911, and Ignatz Jelinek of Prague II, born on May 24th 1906 for illegal slaughtering. Another 20 accused were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Document No. 5 KLs. 19/43 I 161/43.

On September 6th 1943 he condemned to death Johann Vokatý of Prague XI, born on January 24th 1892, member of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party, Vokatý was sent to the scaffold for "sabotage" because he had given food and accommodation for a few days to three political fugitives. His wife, Hedwig Vokatý, born on April 20th 1914 was sentenced to 6 years' penal servitude.

Document No. 8 KLs. 249/43 I 2232/43.

On December 13th 1943 he sentenced to death Josef Skrčený of Prague I, born on May 15th 1904, and Josef Topic of Prague XI, born on April 8th 1897. 12 others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Document No. KLs. 239/43—I—6/44.

On January 17th 1944, on the application of Dr. Poertl, he sentenced to death Johann Zidek of Slowenetz, born on August 21st 1908, Mathias Pizinger, born on June 26th 1907 and his wife Marie Pizinger, born on August 30th 1903, both of Prague XVIII, for so-called "support of the enemies of the Reich." Židek had given shelter to communists living underground, who were sought by the Gestapo and threatened with transportation to a concentration camp. The Pizingers were condemned to death because they had not reported Mrs. Pizinger's brother who was in the resistance movement to the Gestapo. "In this way you too have committed a crime according to the regulation of July 3rd 1942 (on combatting support of activities hostile to the Reich," it is stated in the indictment.

Document No. 3 KLs. 68/44 VI 666/44.

On April 27th 1944 Eisele, as president of the court and on the application of Toernig condemned to death Franz Hadač, born on November 19th 1899, and Antonie Hadač, born on September 4th 1902, both of Oberreuth, Prague, and Thomas Rešl, born on March 7th 1910 and Wilhelmine Rešl, born on November 13th 1905, both of Prague XII. They had given temporary shelter to a resistance fighter sought by the Gestapo. Eisele gave the following reasons for this outrageous sentence:

"The only possible atonement for the acts committed by the Hadač's and Rešl's is the death penalty. This is the only punishment which could be awarded for this crime. They have sabotaged the order and security of their own people in an irresponsible manner and thus they have excluded themselves from its community. All the accused have acted dishonourably."

Document No. 8 KLs. 135/44—I—1009/44.

On July 17th 1944, on the application of the public prosecutor Rhode, he condemned the following to death as resistance fighters and for illegal possession of arms: Anton Aron, born on January 31st 1886; Jaroslav Bolehovský, born on April 8th 1900; Julius Kec, born on January 24th 1894; Friedrich Svoboda, born on August 23rd 1912; Johann Bružek, born on August 2nd 1913, and Franz Pazdera, born on July 22nd 1909, all of Prague.

Document No. 8 KLs. 150/44 I 1141/44.

On August 9th he condemned to death Josef Běloušek, born on January 20th 1918, of Ragotin, for the alleged possession of arms. 4 other accused were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Document No. 7 KLs. 131/44—I—799/44.

On November 8th 1944 he condemned to death Josef Šimánovský of Bettlern, born on March 18th 1909, for black marketing with grain. 25 other accused were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Felmy

formerly: public prosecutor at the special courts in Thorn and Graudenz,

today: public prosecutor in Oldenburg.

So far Felmy has been proved guilty of seven death sentences (see documents of May 23rd 1957, p.11).

Felmy was also responsible for the following death sentence:

Document No. (4) 6 Sg KLs. 56/43.

On June 16th 1944 he applied for the death sentence against the Polish worker Anton Stachowiak of Potzneusiedel, born on June 9th 1899 for "causing a public disturbance."

Frauenstein

formerly: chief public prosecutor at special court No. I in Poznan,

today: public prosecutor in Coblenz

Document No. Sd 4 KLs. 27/43 PoV.

On March 16th 1943 he applied for the death penalty on the Pole Stanislaus Krajewski for light physical injury, according to the fascist penal code for Poles. The injured German "who was slightly staggered by the blow" is said to have suffered from "nose-bleeding."

Goetschl

formerly: prosecutor in Hohensalza special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Munich I.

So far Goetschl has been proved guilty of two death sentences (see documents of June 14th 1957, p. 4).

Goetschl also took part in pronouncing the following death sentence:

document No. 4 Sond. KLs. 106/42.

On April 28th 1942 he condemned to death the former Polish teacher Mieczysław Kazimierski of Hinterberg, Konin, born on January 29th 1896, Kazimierski was condemned to death in Gnesen for alleged fraud,

Gosewich

formerly: provincial court councillor in Kalicz special court,

today: provincial court director in Brunswick.

Document No. Sd 7 KLs. 89/43 (PoV 187).

On November 9th 1943 he condemned to death the Polish brothers Wiktor and Wincenty Warszawski for theft and concealing stolen property. He sent 12 other accused to concentration camps for long terms.

Dr. Haase

formerly: public prosecutor at Ciechanow special court,

today: public prosecutor in Hildesheim.

Document No. 6 Js—805/41 Sond.

On his application the special court in Ciechanow condemned to death on September 10th 1942 the two Poles Stanislaw Potorski, born on August 6th 1890, and Bonifatius Potorski, born on May 14th 1921, both of Osowka, for illicit slaughtering. The execution took place on October 26th.

Herfurth

formerly: provincial court councillor at the special court II in Berlin,

today: appeals court councillor in West Berlin.

So far there was evidence of one death sentence pronounced by him (see document of May 23rd 1957, p. 13). Herfurth also took part in pronouncing the following death sentences: document No. (Sond. 3) PKLs 375/44

On August 29th 1944 he and Dr. Holleit—today district court councillor in Minden—condemned to death the following displaced persons doing forced labour for “harming the people,” “theft” and “concealing stolen goods:”

1. the Frenchman Marcel Morvan, carpenter, born on June 17th 1921 in Lanrodec;
2. the Frenchman Marcel Remy, turner, born in Bouzier on January 22nd 1923;
3. the Frenchman Gabriel Aufaure, worker, born in Paris on January 25th 1919;
4. the Frenchman André Saintville, cobbler, born on February 23rd 1924 in Paris;
5. the Dutchman Ludovikes Janssen, labourer, born on April 4th 1922 in Rotterdam;
6. the Frenchman Paul Missey, electrician, born on August 6th 1922 in Paris;
7. the Frenchman Jean Hédoin, mechanic, born on April 12th 1917 in Paris;
8. the Frenchman Jaques Maitrinal, carpenter, born on October 20th 1924 in Mont Saint Aignan;
9. the Frenchman Charles de Péco born on October 11th 1913 in Toulouse;
10. the Frenchman Lucien Ferry, born on June 26th 1913 in Vitry sur Seine.

In the same trial three other Frenchmen were sentenced to terms of penal servitude.

Dr. Hinz

formerly: provincial court councillor in Berlin special court,

today: district court councillor in Ratingen.

So far there was evidence of four death sentences to his account (see documents of May 23rd 1957, p. 14). Dr. Hinz is also responsible for the following death sentence:

Document No. (Sond 3) 6 PKLs. 301/44.

On December 20th 1944 he condemned to death the Dutchman Dirk de Ronde, born on November 23rd 1923 in Rotterdam. Eight other Dutchmen were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. They were all accused of theft under the notorious decree on “harming the people.”

Holleit

formerly: provincial court councillor in Berlin special court,

today: district court councillor in Minden.

Evidence discovered hitherto proves him guilty of pronouncing 13 death sentences; (see document of May 23rd 1957, p. 14).

He is also responsible for the death sentence in the following case:

document No: Sond 3136/43.

On December 28th 1943 he condemned to death the Frenchman Joseph Jaques, born on March 25th 1919 in Aucecourt (Meuse), because he had taken some things out of bomb-damaged houses in order to relieve his misery as a forced labourer. In the indictment it is stated: “the death penalty also corresponds to the general folk instinct, particularly as a foreigner is concerned.”

Hucklenbroich

formerly: provincial court councillor in Poznan special court,

today: provincial court director in Wuppertal.

Evidence discovered so far reveals that Hucklenbroich sent 79 people to their deaths (see documents of May 23rd 1957, p. 15, and of October 14th 1957, p. 15). In addition Hucklenbroich is responsible for the following death sentences:

Document No. SD KLs. 97/41.

On August 17th 1941 he condemned to death on twelve charges of theft the Pole Heinrich Latosi of Poznan, born on July 8th 1916.

Document No. SD Ks. 98/42.

In the spring of 1942 he condemned to death the Poles Michael Uniejewski, worker of Hohensalza, born on August 12th 1914 in Seehorst, and Tadeusz Chmielewski, apprentice mechanic of Dolzig, born on January 18th 1922, for “endangering the well-being of the German people by breaking out of prison.” Document No. SD 4a Ks 25/42.

On July 30th 1942 he condemned to death the Polish agricultural labourer Leonhard Kinal of Waldek (Konon), born on January 7th 1917. The land worker Marie Therese Ginter of Waldek, born on October 22nd 1920 was sentenced to 6 years’ penal servitude. The accused had been hit in the face by her German employer. When she protected herself the German employer had the two accused beaten up by two German neighbours. The two accused were sentenced for “manifestation of hostility to the Germans and injury to the well-being of the German people,” only because they had not passively allowed the Germans to beat them.

An earlier far milder sentence was annulled by Hucklenbroich.

Document No. SD 4 KLs. 10/43.

On April 15th 1943 he condemned to death the Pole Martin Szymczak of Poznan, auxiliary post office worker, born on September 11th 1881, a man of 61 years without previous convictions, for petty larceny. The reasons given are as follows:

“According to the Poland penal code the death penalty is to be inflicted even in cases where this would not

ordinarily apply, if the offence testifies to a particularly low disposition or if the act committed is particularly grave for any other reasons."

Document No. SD 4 KLs. 8043 PoV.

On August 20th 1943 Hucklenbroich condemned to death the 16 year old land worker Bruno Z b o s o w s k i of Gramsdorf.

Document No. SD 5 KLs. 24/43 PoV.

On December 14th 1943 he sentenced to death the Pole Peter T w a r d o w s k i, only because he had "falsely accused another of a crime."

Document No. SD 4 KLs. 116/42.

On November 24th 1944 he condemned to death the Poles Ignatz K u l i n s k i of Poznan, born on June 28th 1921, and Dominik M a n i a of Poznan, born on May 4th 1922, for joint theft of luggage.

Kohlstadt

formerly: provincial court councillor in Prague special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Coblenz.

Document No. 7 KLs. 231/43.

On July 22nd 1943 Kohlstadt condemned to death the Jew Franz T h e i n of Prague XII, born on November 15th 1907, "for the fraudulent production of a civic identity card," and the Czech Josef M a l ý of Malischitz, born on February 13th 1904 "for instigating a third person to hand out documents of identification to the Jew Thein for illicit usage." Thein, who had tried to save himself from threatening extermination in a concentration camp, was described as having "shown a base and dishonourable disposition" because he had tried to "evade the evacuation threatening him."

Document No. 2 KLs. 284/43—4—2267/43.

On December 14th 1943 he and Dr. Albrecht condemned to death Karl R a u e r of Prague, born on March 10th 1923 for "theft annuals."

Document No. 4 KLs. 365/43—IV 2318.

On February 3rd 1944, on the application of provincial court councillor Prebek and in his quality as public prosecutor, he condemned to death the Czech Anton K a f k a, born on March 27th 1915 in Holy, for black marketing with tobacco and cigarettes. "On the other hand there is no evidence which might lead to the conclusion that the accused has shown any signs in his previous life that would characterise him as a typical violent criminal... Yet his deed remains an act of violence according to the specifications of the regulation on acts of violence."

Document No. 224/44—IV—2178/44.

On December 14th 1944 Kohlstadt, also with Albrecht, condemned to death the Czech worker Ferdinand B r o z on the basis of the notorious "decree on harming the people."

Document No. 5 KLs. 43/45—IV—314/45.

On March 8th 1945 Kohlstadt, on the application of Dr. Poertl, condemned to death Karl V o n n á s e k of Tereschau, born on December 24th 1898 for non-delivery of grain.

Dr. Kowalski

formerly: provincial court councillor in Wloclawek (Leslau) special court,

today: provincial court director in Essen;

Three death sentences pronounced by him have so far been proved (see documents of May 23rd 1957, p. 17).

Dr. Kowalski is also responsible for the following death sentences:

Document No. SD 4 KLs. 289/41.

On November 7th 1941 he condemned to death the mason Josef Burzynski of Kutno, born on January 17th 1904, father of four children. Burzynski was sent to the scaffold on the basis of the notorious Poland penal code, because he was accused of "having threatened a German with a knife," and because he had resisted arrest, so that a police officer had "suffered injuries on his hands and legs." He was sentenced to death for this resistance alone.

Document No. SD 4 KLs. 339/41.

On January 30th 1942 on the application of the public prosecutor Curth—today judicial councillor in Mannheim—he condemned to death the Pole Ignatz K a z m i e r c z a k of Gluchow, born on December 3rd 1912, for "intentional damage of property belonging to the authorities;" he was alleged to have injured the dog of a German policeman behind the ear. The outrageous indictment stated:

"Although none of the witnesses themselves saw who it was that had injured the dog," but as "the dog immediately recognised the accused as his enemy" and the accused "is capable of the deed with which he has been charged in view of his previous life" he was considered guilty and condemned to death.

Document No. SD 5 KLs. 23/43.

On March 19th 1943 he and Riepenhausen—today upper provincial court councillor in Bamberg—sentenced to death the Pole Jan M o r o w s k i for "serious breach of the peace." He was condemned because he had handed over an unknown German to the Polish police for a punishable offence at the beginning of September 1939, that is before the invasion of Hitler's troops.

Dr. Lenhardt

formerly: appeals court councillor, judge at the people's court,

today: chief public prosecutor in Kaiserslautern.

Evidence so far incriminates him in 17 death sentences (see documents of May 23rd 1957, p.6, and of October 14th 1957, p.18). Lenhardt is also responsible for the following death sentence:

Document No. 1 L 404/44.

On December 15th 1944 he condemned to death the Benedictine priest Josef O n t i l l e r of Szentegat (Hungary) for "sedition in the armed forces." The accused had written a letter to the chief abbot of the Benedictines in Hungary, "containing the most serious insults of our Fuehrer and the National Socialist Party," according to the indictment.

Lehnhoff

formerly: public prosecutor at the special court in Gdansk (Danzig),

today: senior public prosecutor in Hamm,

So far Lehnhoff has been proved responsible for five death sentences (see document of May 23rd 1957, p. 17).

Lehnhoff is also responsible for the following death sentence:

Document No. Sg KLS. 12/42 (2 S. 63/42).

On June 19th 1942 the Pole Johann Socha of Gross-Katz, born on March 31st 1911 was sentenced to death for several thefts on his application.

Dr. Ludwig

formerly: senior public prosecutor in Prague special court,

today: public prosecutor in Duesseldorf.

Document No. 4 KLS. 303/44—III—2155/44.

He is the author of the bill of indictment against the Catholic clergyman and professor of religion Karl Kratina of Prague XIX, born on February 15th 1881, sentenced to death on December 6th 1944 by the special court in Prague for "sabotage by repeated malicious utterances." In the indictment, which was drawn up by Ludwig and Rehder-Knoespel it is stated that:

"the accused is a Catholic clergyman and professor of religion. He is charged with having made continuous provocative utterances and telling political jokes to acquaintances... Another time he spread tales of horror about alleged maltreatment of prisoners by the Gestapo... and finally: 'in the past they used to nail the robbers to the cross, and now they pin a cross on the robber's breast.'"

Document No. 4 KLS. 60/44.

In many cases Dr. Ludwig was in charge of the executions of resistance fighters. Thus the following report is contained in the files on the case of a couple named Limbursky—document No. 4 KLS. 60/44.

"Prague, January 12th 1945.

The following attended in the execution room of the Pankraz prison in Prague for the infliction of the death penalty in the Limbursky—Wenzel criminal case: chief public prosecutor Dr. Ludwig...

executioner Weiss.

The condemned prisoner was led in by prison guards and three helpers. The executioner thereupon inflicted the death penalty with the guillotine at 15 hours 41 minutes.

Time taken:

1. from the arrival to the handing over of the prisoner: 5 seconds,
 2. from the handing over to the execution: 7 seconds.
- This happened without incident.

The body and head of the prisoner were handed to the prison guard for further disposal.

signed: Ludwig."

At 15 hours 43 minutes the wife of Wenzel Limbursky was executed. These patriots murdered by Dr. Ludwig had temporarily given shelter to a major of the Czechoslovak army.

Michalowski

formerly: provincial court councillor in Bromberg special court,

today: district court councillor in Moenchengladbach.

Hitherto there is evidence that Michalowski pronounced 54 death sentences (see documents of May 23rd 1957, p. 18, and of October 14th 1957, p. 19).

The following were also sentenced to death by him:

Document No. SD KLS. 134/39.

On December 12th 1939 the Poles Jan Nagengast, born on February 1st 1897 and Edmund Szymankiewicz, born on December 25th 1904 both of Julienfelde (Wuersitz) were condemned to death by Michalowski for "breach of the peace." The accused had allegedly stolen certain objects from Germans living in Poland, before the invasion by Hitler. This action could only be punished by death, according to Michalowski's view.

Moehl

formerly: provincial court councillor in Wloclawek special court (Leslau),

today: senior public prosecutor in Munich.

Document No. SD 4 KLS. 226/41.

On December 11th 1941, as president of special court II in Leslau, he and Riepenhausen—at present upper provincial court councillor in Bamberg—together with Dr. Kowalski—today provincial court director in Essen—condemned to death the farmer Tadeusz Kowalski of Krzymow, born on February 5th 1899, father of six children, for alleged possession of arms.

Although no arms were found, Moehl was satisfied to found his judgement upon the statement of the witness Josef Pajewski, who had for some time owed the accused money.

Neiske

formerly: provincial court councillor in Hohensalza special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Duesseldorf.

So far there is evidence of one death sentence pronounced by Neiske (see documents of May 23rd 1957, p. 19).

Neiske also sentenced the following to death:

Document No. 4 Sond. KLS. 161/41.

On February 17th 1942 he sentenced to death the Polish tailor Josef Chudzinski of Schoenfelde, born on March 2nd 1894 for abnormal exhibitionism, because the accused "represented a grave danger to German youth. It may be true that he has so far only had dealings with Polish women, but his sexual excitability will certainly not be checked on the first occasion that arises with a German girl."

Dr. Neubauer

formerly: provincial court director, judge at the special court in Lodz,

today: Senate President at the provincial social court in Essen.

So far there is evidence of six death sentences for which Dr. Neubauer is responsible (see document of May 23rd 1957, p. 19).

In addition Dr. Neubauer is also responsible for the following death sentences:

Document No. 7 SD KLS. 6/43 PoV.

On May 27th 1942 he and Dr. Wex—today director of the provincial court in Arnsberg—condemned to death the Pole Stefan Gaszewski, who had had a quarrel with a German living in Poland; the Pole was executed for "breach of the peace."

Document No. S Sd KLs. 220/42.

On November 24th 1942 he and Dr. Wex and Weichert—today upper provincial court councillor in Frankfurt/Main—condemned to death the Pole Anna Rajs, née Witkowski, born on May 19th 1896 in Lodz, for petty larceny.

Document No. 10 SD KLs. 6/43 PoV.

On July 30th 1943 he condemned to death on the basis of the notorious Poland penal code the following:

Wlaclaw Kucharski,
Leon Chruszczuk,
Antoni Wlodarczyk,
Marajan Sulikowski,
Xawera Jagiela,
Genovefa Zajonc.

Document No. 10 Sond. KLs. 15/43 PoV.

On October 19th 1943 he and Dr. Wex condemned to death the Polish worker Zygmunt Janiszewski, born on March 20th 1919 in Lodz for theft of food rationing cards.

Document No. 10 Sond. KLs. 15/44 PoV.

On June 20th 1944 he and Dr. Wex condemned to death Wladislaw Pawelec, born on October 15th 1913 in Lodz for taking part in the theft of food rationing cards and for living under a false name.

Pollok

formerly: provincial court councillor at Poznan special court,
today: district court councillor in Berlin.

Document No. SD 5 KLs. 85/41.

On February 27th 1941 he condemned to death the Pole Franz Panczak of Bergstadt (Jaritschin), born on June 3rd 1908, for breach of the peace. In 1939 Panczak had reported two Germans living in Poland to the Polish police. The Germans had been arrested but were released again after two days.

Dr. Rehder-Knoespel

formerly: chief public prosecutor at the special court in Prague,
today: public prosecutor in Mannheim.

Rehder-Knoespel was one of the most notorious hanging judges in Prague. He condemned a large number of Czech patriots and was in charge of most of the executions.

Document No. 5 KLs. 18/40.

On March 30th 1940 Ladislaus Vojtech of Sporilov, Prague, born on April 15th 1919, was sentenced to death on the application of Rehder-Knoespel because he had failed to report a resistance fighter sought by the Gestapo. Rehder-Knoespel was in charge of the execution which took place on April 6th 1940.

Karl Kuba of Pilsen, born on January 4th 1913, was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude in the same trial.

Document No. 6 KLs. 126/42.

Rehder-Knoespel was also prosecuting at the trial in Dresden on February 5th 1943, where judge Eisele condemned to death Adalbert Mika of Obtschau. In the summing-up signed by Rehder-Knoespel it was stated among other things that:

"the following attended the execution of Adalbert Mika in an enclosed courtyard of the building of the provincial court on Muenchener Platz: chief public prosecutor Rehder-Knoespel, as head of the executive authority.

The prisoner was brought in by 2 prison guards. After establishment of the identity of the prisoner, presented with the condemned person, the official in charge of the execution handed the prisoner to the executioner, for infliction of the penalty decreed by the special court in Prague on November 25th 1942.

The executioner thereupon inflicted the death penalty by guillotine at 18 hours 35 minutes.

From the moment of arrival to the handing over to the executioner no more than 3 seconds passed; the interval between the handing over and the execution was 11 seconds.

The body and head of the condemned prisoner were then handed to the prison official for further disposal."

Document No. 8 KLs. 27/44—V—202.

Rehder-Knoespel acted for the prosecution in the trial of 15 accused persons sentenced on February 8th 1944 by the special court in Prague because they had helped a Soviet prisoner of war by giving him food and clothing. The following were sentenced to death:

Čeněk Fuksa, born on May 23rd 1888,
Maria Fuksa, born on September 12th 1894,
Venzel Vizner, born on November 28th 1909,
Venzel Kunert, born on August 12th 1890,
Řuřena Tajfl, born on December 29th 1897,
Miroslav Horák, born on October 6th 1905,
Řuřena Hering, born on August 8th 1917,
all of Lipkowitz.

Eight others were condemned to long terms of penal servitude.

Rehder-Knoespel did not even let the fact that Řuřena Hering was in her sixth month of pregnancy deter him from pronouncing the death sentence. "The accused has given clothing to the prisoner of war... The responsibility for the consolidation of the internal front, which is more important than ever today, does not allow the fact of pregnancy to be regarded as something like a licence for committing offences against the internal security of the Reich."

Document No. 2 KLs. 52/44—II—431/44.

On March 23rd 1944 Ladislaus Cervinka of Pilsen, born on April 11th 1909, was sentenced to death on his application for listening to foreign broadcasts. Eleven others accused with him were sentenced to terms of hard labour varying from four to fourteen years.

Document No. 3 KLs. 68/44—XVI—666/44.

Rehder-Knoespel also drew up the bill of indictment against Franz Hadač of Oberreuth, Prague, born on November 19th 1899, his wife Antonie Hadač, born on September 4th 1909, and against Thomas Rešl of Prague XXII, born on March 7th 1910 and his wife Wilhelmine Rešl, born on November 13th 1905. All these accused had been condemned to death on

April 27th 1944 by Eisele on the application of Toernig, for giving temporary shelter to a resistance fighter sought by the Gestapo.

Reimers

formerly: appeals court councillor at the people's court,

hitherto: provincial court councillor in Hechingen.

So far evidence has been discovered which proves that Reimers is responsible for 32 death sentences (see documents of May 23rd 1957 p. 1., and October 14th 1957, p. 21).

Reimers also took part in imposing the following death sentences:

Document No. 1 H 350/44.

On December 8th 1944 he condemned to death the two Czechs Professor Vojtěch Ježek of Pilsen, born on January 17th 1911 in Prague, and Professor Václav Patera of Bochotin, Pilsen, born on September 16th 1891 in Prague, for alleged preparation of high treason, and the railway worker Karel Menzinger of Pilsen, born on October 13th 1904 in Budweis, was sentenced to a term of three years hard labour. They had passed on "news, which did not contain any state secrets" to the Czech resistance organisation.

Riepenhausen

formerly: provincial court councillor in Wloclawek (Leslau) special court,

today: upper provincial court councillor in Bamberg.

So far there is evidence to show that Riepenhausen is responsible for two death sentences (see documents of May 23rd 1957, p. 21).

Document No. SD 4 KLs. 119/42.

On September 11th 1942 he condemned to death the Pole Josef Kotowicz of Osmolin, born on September 18th 1912. Kotowicz had tended his two cows near the frontier. Driven away by the frontier guards, he is alleged to have "raised a stone with a threatening gesture." That is why Riepenhausen sent him to the scaffold.

Document No. SD 4 KLs. 429/41.

On December 6th 1941, on the application of the public prosecutor Curth—today judicial councillor in Mannheim—he sentenced to death the Polish worker Tadeus Redzikowski of Annow, born on June 4th 1921.

He also condemned to death:

On January 22nd 1942 the cobbler Kasimirz Chabasiński, born on July 4th 1921;

On March 4th 1942 the cobbler Bolislaw Lisowski, born on September 27th 1903, executed on April 9th 1942.

On June 17th 1943 the butcher Czeslaus Dziukowsky, born on November 28th 1908, executed on July 13th 1943.

On September 24th 1943 the girl Mieczysława Socha, born on November 3rd 1924, executed on October 26th 1943.

Rhode

formerly: public prosecutor in Prague special court,

today: senior governmental counsellor in the Ministry of Justice of Schleswig-Holstein.

Document No. 5 KLs. 254/43—1705.

On his application Wenzel Vavra was sentenced to death by Dr. Dannegger on August 27th 1943 for theft.

Document 5 KLs. 60/44—III—596.

On April 21st 1944 provincial court councillor Dr. Dannegger on the application of Rohde condemned to death Anna Matyášovsky born on April 28th 1901—her husband had been condemned to death before her—and Wenzel Tlustý of Strakonitz, born on December 15th 1892; they were condemned for "crimes under § 1 of the decree on the combatting attacks by enemies of the Reich," and for "sabotage." The accused had concealed resistance fighters of the Czech Communist party from the Gestapo. Marie Berger of Hlanov, born on September 12th 1916 was sentenced to four years' hard labour.

Document 8 KLs. 135/44—1—1009/44.

On July 17th 1944 the special court in Prague under the presidency of district court councillor Eisele and on Rhode's application sentenced the following to death for alleged violation of the nazi special laws:

Anton Aron, born on 31. January 1886,
Jaroslav Bolehowsky, born on April 8th 1900,
Julius Kec, born on January 24th 1894,
Friedrich Svoboda, born on August 23rd 1912,
Johann Bruzek, born on August 2nd 1913,
Franz Pazdera, born on July 22nd 1909,
all of Prague.

Document No. 1 KLs. 16/44—6—1734/44.

On September 28th 1944 Rhode applied for the death sentence against Georg Konrád of Prague XVII, born on March 17th 1913, also for alleged violation of the nazi special laws.

Document No. 4 KLs. 60/44—III—413/44.

On November 15th 1944 the special court in Prague on his application sentenced to death Wenzel Limbursky of Prague, born on February 11th 1897, and Karoline Limbursky, born on July 27th 1907, because they had given shelter and aid to a former member of the Czechoslovak army.

Document No. 3 KLs. 201/44—III—2006/44.

Rhode further applied for the death sentence against Božena Michal of Tunochod, born on July 31st 1899. She had given shelter to her brother Anton Hotovec, who was persecuted by the German authorities for his illegal resistance activities for the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The wife of Anton Hotovec was sentenced in the same trial to four years' hard labour, because she had not reported her husband. They were sentenced on November 22nd 1944.

Document No. 2 KLs. 217/44—VI—1710/44.

On December 26th 1944 Rhode applied for the death penalty against the following citizens of Prague, for their patriotic activities in the resistance movement:

Vinzenz Bilek of Rusin, Prague, born on July 17th 1915,

Jaromir Kalina of Rodel, Prague, born on March 29th 1909,

Adolf Sterner of Pankratz, Prague, born on June 3rd 1920,

Zdenek Stiebitz of Prague XIX, born on January 11th 1918,

Johann Zabotosky of Prague, born on March 24th 1893, his wife Anna, née Tichy of Prague XI, born on July 11th 1889,

Čenek Formanek of Rusin, Prague, born on June 25th 1913,

Julius Roštík of Prague XIX, born on November 22nd 1916,

Emanuel Kurka of Rusin, Prague, born on December 6th 1908,

Johann Polak of Prague, born on August 26th 1894.

Document No. 7 KLs./45—V—125/45.

On January 26th 1945 the switch-box operator Josef Tyburec of Staedl, born on September 12th 1919, was sentenced to death on the application of Rhode for violation of the fascist "sabotage regulations."

Document No. 3 KLs. 55/45—III—415/45.

On March 22nd 1945 Rhode applied for the death penalty against Georg Jakovenko, born on April 15th 1919; Egon Jiriček, born on August 3rd 1904; Miloš Hájek, born on January 8th 1923, because they had given shelter to anti-fascists wanted by the Gestapo. The sentence was pronounced by provincial court councillor Dr. Dannegger. Miroslav Kotulan, born on March 6th 1910 was sentenced at the same trial to a term of 3 years' hard labour.

Dr. Rose

formerly: provincial court councillor and prosecutor in Berlin special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Tiergarten, Berlin.

Document No. Sond. III, 5 P KLs. 273/43.

On his application the special judge Dr. Dubro sentenced to death Julius Lendel and Johann Pridavek. In a previous proceeding these two had been sentenced to terms of hard labour for petty larceny. In the summing-up it was stated:

"In the course of removing the debris from a bomb-damaged house the accused had taken illicit possession of valuable objects and other things from the house. They shall therefore be condemned to death for harming the people." Although "there is no evidence of the crime of plundering," the summing-up continues: "The healthy folk of instinct demands an excess of the customary punishment."

Schaeper

formerly: chief public prosecutor at the special court in Brno,

today: chief public prosecutor in Bochum.

Document No. 5 KLs. So 179/44 (5/543/44).

On December 13th 1944 he instructed his deputy to apply for the death penalty against Franz Vychočil, who had given temporary shelter to a resistance fighter, although the accused had no idea of the resistance fighter's illegal activities.

Tillmann

formerly: public prosecutor in the special court in Koszalin (Koeslin),

today: public prosecutor in Kleve.

He was in charge of the execution of Otto Krey, born on February 17th 1889 in Koeslin. Krey was sentenced to death by the Szczecin special court on June 1st 1943, and executed by Reindel on July 30th 1943 at 16 hours 30.

On July 30th 1943 he was also in charge of the execution of Heinz Mueller, born on April 7th 1924 in Szczecin, who was condemned to death on March 31st 1943 by the Szczecin special court. Executioner was also Reindel.

Toernig

formerly: public prosecutor in Prague special court,

today: senior public prosecutor in Essen.

Document No. 2 KLs. 226/43—II—1851/43.

On October 14th 1943 Johann Boháč of Kloster, born on August 29th 1912 was sentenced to death on his application for housebreaking and robbery.

Document No. 5 KLs. 86/43—III—1124/43.

On April 3rd 1944 Franz Novák of Prague, born on May 2nd 1902, was sentenced to death on his application for repeated robbery.

Document No. 3 KLs. 34/44—III—426/44.

On the same day he also applied for the death penalty against Karl Jiran, born on October 7th 1922 in Koeniginhof, and Josef Kubec, born on December 22nd 1922 in Babe, also for robbery.

Document No. 3 KLs. 79/44—III—783/44.

On May 22nd 1944 Josef Houda of Ritschau, born on June 4th 1915, Franz Holíš of Ritschan, born on January 15th 1915, and Emilie Pleskot, née Chlupáč of Sobin, born on November 4th 1891, were sentenced to death on his application for "supporting activities hostile to the Reich." Marie Holíš, born on June 18th 1918, was sentenced to 5 years' hard labour. The husband of Emilie Pleskot was a functionary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. She had also given shelter to another functionary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, illegally fighting against the fascists.

Document No. 7 KLs. 61/45—III—457/45.

On March 23rd 1945 Božena Steidl, born on September 26th 1909, was sentenced to death on his application for alleged offences against the notorious decree on "combatting support of activities hostile to the Reich"; Franz Steidl, born on July 11th 1900, was sentenced to three years' hard labour. Božena Steidl had given shelter to two functionaries of the Czechoslovak Communist Party who were wanted by the Gestapo.

Walter

formerly: provincial court councillor in Kalicz special court,

today: provincial court councillor in Mainz.

So far there was evidence that Walter pronounced one death sentence (see document of June 14th 1957, p. 15).

Walter was also responsible for the following death sentence:

Document No. SK 7 KLs. 39/42 (45).

On February 14th 1942 he sentenced to death the Polish judicial assistant Johann Wyrwas of Turek, born on June 4th 1901, and the egg-collector Zygmunt Fligiel of Tuliszkow, born on April 19th 1911, for "damaging the installations of a German office." 15 other accused were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. They had destroyed a number of files incriminating their compatriots.

Wehl

formerly: provincial court councillor in Berlin special court,

today: district court councillor in West Berlin.

So far evidence of seven death sentences pronounced by Wehl had been discovered. (See document of May 23rd 1957, p. 25). Wehl also pronounced the following death sentences:

Document Nr. Sond. VII 5 P KLs 706/43.

On February 2nd 1944 he condemned to death the three Dutch forced labourers Kornelius Straatman, born on December 19th 1919 in Zaltbommel; Hendrick van Geel, born on May 24th 1920 in Amsterdam, and Jakobus Johannes Rayntjes, born on November 1915 in Hambon, for the theft of small livestock.

A notice in the police files states that the accused "immediately consumed their booty, urged by the need for additional nourishment."

von Zeschau

formerly: provincial court councillor at the people's court,

today: provincial court councillor in Ulm.

So far there was evidence that von Zeschau pronounced eight death sentences (see documents of May 25th 1957, p. 6).

Zeschau is also responsible for the following death sentence:

Document No. 6 L 217/44.

On December 15th 1944 the doctor Margarete Blank of Panitzsch, Borsdorfer Strasse 88 f, born on February 22nd 1900 in Kiev, was sentenced to death on his application for "utterances undermining war strength to a German woman whose husband was in the army." She had been called to a patient, where she had allegedly "praised Russia and the Russians" in a conversation, stating that Stalin had no expansionist designs. The patient had told her husband of this conversation; he was a military surgeon in Poland. The accused had "tried by her statements to paralyse or undermine the will of the German people to war-like self-assertion."

Dr. Zeynek

formerly: public prosecutor in Prague,

today: provincial court councillor in Nuremberg.

Document No. 4 KLs. 303/44.

He was council for the prosecution in the trial in which Dr. Dannegger pronounced the death sentence against the Catholic clergyman Karl Kratina, condemned by Prague special court on December 6th 1944. In the summing-up it is stated that:

"the accused is 63 years of age. His father was a master tailor. He attended the elementary school at

Welwarn and the secondary school in Prague, where he took his matriculation in 1903. Up to the year 1907 he studied Theology in Prague, and was ordained as a priest in the same year. He thereafter came to Rakonitz as a chaplain, where he stayed until the year 1912, when he was a catechist at the local secondary school. After 1912 he went to Prague, where he taught religion at several high schools until he was pensioned in 1941. At the same time as teaching in various schools, he also exercised his calling as a clergyman at the Church of the Holy Spirit in Prague I."

What were the "crimes" for which this priest was sent to the scaffold?

"On April 27th 1944 the accused, on the way back from a burial, told the sexton of the church, Bartúněk, that a relative of his had told him, that he had heard from an acquaintance who was employed in Theresienstadt, that the Jews there suffered terrible maltreatment. A Jew who had broken down from exhaustion at work was kicked on the head with a boot by a Gestapo official with such violence that his brains gushed out ...

Notes were discovered in the wallet of the accused, which indicated the contents of so-called jokes which the accused had taken down in order to remember them ...

Another joke: A man in a railway compartment is reading a book by the Fuehrer, 'Mein Kampf'. Suddenly he begins to laugh. Asked why he was laughing, he read aloud: 'give me the government for 10 years and you will not recognize the Reich'. This is obviously a mockery of the events which have come about as a result of the war ...

The accused also used to state that Germany would not win the war because ČSR (Czecho-Slovak Republic) was against Germany. ČSR are also the first letters of the names Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt ...

In March 1942 the accused actually dared to read a mass in church for a member of the Protectorate, condemned to death by the people's court, and executed for activities hostile to the Reich, although his service regulations strictly prohibited such practices,

The conduct of the accused must in this case also be regarded as an onslaught against the political order. The excuse brought forward by the accused during his interrogation by the police—that souls were international—could only be considered as impudence and evident lack of instinct on the part of the accused.

The accused has thus committed an offence against § 2 art. 1 and 2 of the law of December 20th 1934 on malicious attacks against the state and the party and on the protection of party uniforms ... Consideration of the circumstances of the deed and of the personality of the accused makes his offence appear as a serious case of violation of the law. It should above all be added that the way in which the accused attacked the Reich and its leading personalities is particularly base. It not only constitutes a grave misuse of his holy office, but is particularly vile and injurious in its immodesty. The accused was not even deterred by the person of the Fuehrer."

III.

Hitler's Notorious Military Judges Once Again Wear Judge's Robes

Yesterday in the service of notorious military courts which sent thousands of upright Germans to the execution block for fighting against Hitler's criminal war, many military judges have been reinstated by the Adenauer régime to serve today in its psychological warfare campaign. Today as yesterday they are backing the forces of imperialism and militarism

The following excerpts from the personal files of a number of military judges will show that these were men who had consciously supported the fascist reign of terror. As military judges they were responsible for sentencing innumerable German soldiers to death on the charges of "sedition in the armed forces" and "undermining military discipline." They formed the "flying courts martial." They upheld the reign of terror of the fascist Wehrmacht in the occupied countries of Europe

Dr. Alfons Bernzen

formerly: military judge,

today: public prosecutor in Luebeck.

In 1944 he was military judge in the court of the commander of Greater Paris (department A); then "flying judge" at the court of the deputy chief of staff in Paris West.

Formerly he was a member of the "Deutschnationale Volkspartei" (German National People's Party) and the "Stahlhelm" (Steel Helmet). Since November 23rd 1933 he was a member of the SA in Telgte, Westphalia where he belonged to Sturm 22/87 F. He joined the National Socialist Lawyer's Association on July 25th and applied for admission to the NSDAP; on July 25th 1938, when he was assistant judge at the court of the 30th division he wrote to the judge-colonel of section 3 in Dresden:

"I have for some time been trying to join the NSDAP. The Fuehrer of the SA brigade in Luebeck has declared himself ready to help to settle this matter at the earliest possible opportunity."

Dr. Wolfgang Christ

formerly: senior military judge,

today: public prosecutor in Brunswick.

In September 1940 he was assigned to the military administration in France. In January 1942 he was appointed "flying military judge" in the 4th armoured unit. A year later he joined the security troops in the military region near the Don. He was awarded the War Service Cross with Swords 1st class. In a testimonial he was described as having "taken an important part in maintaining military discipline in his capacity as "military flying judge."

Dr. Wilhelm Doms

formerly: military judge,

today: assistant judge in Stuttgart.

His last function under the nazis was that of a military judge at the German military court of Greater Paris, department B. He was a member of the NSDAP

from May 1st 1937 (membership number 5,487,123). He joined the SS on May 15th 1933 and belonged to SS Sturm Sonneberg of the 56th SS unit as a sub-lieutenant of an SS band.

On December 22nd 1938 he applied for admission to the higher ranks of the military judicial service, writing in a letter of application to the military high command:

"I shall at all times unreservedly defend the National Socialist state."

Willi Gutzke

formerly: military judge,

today: public prosecutor in Ellwangen.

Member of the NSDAP since 1937.

He started his military career as a cadet after leaving secondary school in 1917. In 1918 he volunteered for the Free Corps in East Prussia and took part in the fights against the peasants of East Prussia who were struggling for their rights and for peace. In the Weimar Republic he asked for his discharge, because: "I believed that the career of an officer could not at that time give me satisfaction in the long run." (From his biography dated March 4th 1940.) Under Hitler's reign of terror he felt that his time had come: he applied for the post of military judge in March 1940 "out of the joy of working in military tribunals."

Herbert Habben

formerly: senior military judge,

today: public prosecutor at the upper provincial court in Hannover,

Member of the NSDAP since April 1st 1933, membership no. 1,676,900.

He joined the SA on July 4th 1933.

Joined the "National Socialist Lawyer's Association" in May 1933 (No. 2893).

He began as a military judge in the 6th infantry division in Bielefeld. At the end of the war he was senior military judge in the Fuehrer-reserve, external branch Nr. 6,

In a testimonial of August 10th 1937 the judge-colonel of sector II in Kassel wrote:

"He is absolutely reliable and has proved since January 1933 that he all times is ready to give his unreserved and active support to the National Socialist state."

Dr. Ernst Haerlin

formerly: senior military judge,

today: provincial court director in Stuttgart.

Member of the NSDAP since May 1st 1933.

Officer in the nazi army. According to a testimonial by the chief judge of the sector Schenklengsborg, dated April 11th 1944, Haerlin distinguished himself by taking "quick action."

"there can be no doubt about his loyalty to the National Socialist state. He has and he will effectively represent it."

Ernst Hensel

formerly: senior military judge,

today: public prosecutor in Brunswick.

Member of the NSDAP since May 1st 1933 (membership number 3,552,311).

Joined the SA, where he started work as a legal adviser on June 26th 1933.

In a letter dated January 27th 1940 the senior military judge of section 2 in Kassel wrote:

"There is every guarantee that Hensel will at all times unreservedly defend and effectively represent the National Socialist state."

Dr. Bernd Holl

formerly: senior military judge,

today: senior governmental counsellor in Oberems prison camp and in Bielefeld prison,

Joined the NSDAP on May 1st 1933 with the membership number 2,155,931.

Joined the SA on July 10th 1933.

Member of the National Socialist Lawyer's Association since January 4th 1934.

At the end of the war he was senior military judge at the court of army supreme command headquarters.

In recognition of his zealous activities as a nazi he was called to serve as a special judge. The testimonial issued by the military judge of Army High Command No. 16 on June 12th 1944 contained the following statement about Holl:

"Experienced military judge of the Eastern Front; acted in an excellent way on behalf of the chief military judge; suitable for use in difficult positions." The commander of the 69th infantry division gave the following estimate of his person on June 12th 1944:

"Unexceptionable National Socialist attitude, which he also displays in his activities in court... his entire work is devoted to the reinforcement and consolidation of military discipline. This has led to very good results."

Dr. Paul Jakubassa

formerly: senior military judge,

today: provincial administrative court councillor in Arnsberg.

Joined the NSDAP on May 1st 1933 with the membership number 2,264,943.

1939 judge at the court of the 5th tank division.

1944 he was appointed senior military judge in military sector VIII in Breslau and divisional judge of division No. 403.

Ernst Mantel

formerly: judge-colonel,

today: Federal Judge at the Federal Court in Karlsruhe.

On November 7th 1936 provincial court councillor Mantel informed the president of the provincial court Munich I that he "aspired to an appointment by the army as senior military judge". In January 1937 he entered service as a military judge at the court of the 7th division. On June 1st 1937 he was ultimately appointed senior military judge.

It was Dr. Kanter, today president of the political special senate of the Federal Court, and in those days employed by the army high command, who brought about the transfer of his associate Mantel from the court in Munich to the court of the 13th army corps as early as August 21st 1937.

On November 15th 1937 Mantel was ordered to the Reich military tribunal, and on May 2nd 1938 he was given an appointment in the army high command. In June 1940 he was appointed ministerial counsellor with the comment: "Feels and thinks as a soldier." On September 12th 1943 it was stated of him that:

"particular appreciation should be given to the fact that ... he always gives primary consideration to the concerns and requirements of the army."

On June 9th 1944 Mantel was instated as "an active officer in the army special service (military judge) of the army (army high command)."

Gerhard Wallis

formerly: senior military judge,

today: district court councillor in Bochum.

Applied for an appointment in the military judicial service as early as February 16th 1936. Senior military judge in Belgium and Northern France since December 17th 1943, where he was in charge of numerous executions. On January 2nd 1944 his divisional commander wrote that Wallis had "the attitude of a soldier and a convinced National Socialist." The military government area headquarters on September 12th 1944 confirmed that:

"he had a practical feeling for military necessities... His behaviour towards the recording officials, who are in part considerably older than himself, was on several occasions of an abruptness which should have been avoided in the interests of fraternal cooperation ... Positive attitude towards the National Socialist state."

Appendix I

The Crimes of Dr. Ernst Kanter

formerly: judge at the Reich military court, responsible associate of Hitler in the army high command, chief judge in occupied Denmark, judge-general of the nazi Wehrmacht;

today: Senate President of the 3rd (political) senate of the Federal Court.

One of the worst fascist hanging judges who today once again occupy responsible positions in Adenauer's administration of justice in West Germany is Dr. Ernst Kanter. He is most gravely implicated in war crimes as a former judge at the Reich military tribunal, as a responsible official in the fascist army high command and as judge-general and chief judge in occupied Denmark. Acting in the service of German imperialism and militarism, in the service of Hitler's dictatorship, he perpetrated the most heinous crimes against Germans and Danes. He was one of the most staunch supporters of the fascist reign of terror in Germany and the countries around her. He helped to extend the duration of the war to five minutes past the zero hour. Today this murderer is once again a pillar of the clerical-militarist system, acting on behalf of German imperialism against the forces of progress in West Germany. As the chief of the political special senate of the Federal Court he is the highest political judge in West Germany. He is responsible for the arbitrary sentences pronounced by West German political special courts against Communists, trade unionists, Social Democrats and other progressive elements.

He personally pronounces outrageous sentences against German trade unionists who engage in discussions on the best ways of achieving reunification with their class brothers in the other part of Germany. He holds a share of the responsibility for the fact that the West German administration of justice is honey-combed with fascist murderers who stained their hands with blood in the course of their activities as Hitler's special and military judges.

Kanter is responsible for 498 executions and murders

The list of crimes of which Dr. Ernst Kanter is responsible is very long. According to preliminary investigations this list includes:

- 12 German soldiers condemned to death on Kanter's application or with his approval,
- 103 Danish patriots sentenced to death and executed by Kanter's military courts,
- 383 Danish resistance fighters murdered by German "corporations or authorities" in Denmark and in prisons under Kanter's control in the course of their detention and interrogation.

In addition there are sentenced adding up to hundreds of years of forced labour and imprisonment, either pronounced by Kanter himself or by his military judges in Denmark, against German soldiers who had wanted to put an end to the war and to all the massacres, and against Danish patriots who resisted Hitler's machinery of suppression.

Kanter's blood-stained career began in 1933

When the fascist night fell over Germany and the wildest terror swept across the country, Dr. Ernst Kanter's blood-stained career began. The rise of

Dr. Kanter is characterised by the fact that he always cropped up in a responsible position at a time when new instruments of terror were set up to suppress the people, where a more severe course was being introduced and where the German imperialists and militarists were making a special effort to check popular activities.

In 1936 Kanter entered into office in the newly established military courts. Hardly a year had passed before Kanter had moved up to the top ranks of those responsible for judicial affairs in the military high command. In this quality as a responsible official in the fascist military high command he was in control of the transfer of judges and the permeation of military courts with nazi jurists. Thus the personal file of the former senior military judge Ernst Mantel—today also a judge at the Federal Court—contains an instruction signed by Kanter on the transfer of judges.

The main points of this directive signed by Kanter are as follows (see also appendix II):

Berlin, August 21st 1937

Army High Command

52 h 58 HR II

the judge-colonels of sectors 1, 2, 3,

the courts of section commands I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI and XIII,

the courts of the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 27th and 28th division,

the court of the garrison headquarters in Berlin,

the court of the 1st cavalry brigade,

the court of the 1st light brigade,

defence area administrations I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI and XIII ...

ref: personnel changes

I, the following shall be transferred

; a) as from October 1st 1937

(This is followed by instruction on the transfer of military judges, Dr. Conrad, Dr. Dinkelmann, Wegner, Bauermeister, Hentwig, Mantel, Naendrup, Esser, Dr. Ehmer, Dr. v. Dobschuetz),

by order of:

(signed) Dr. Kanter

This directive clearly shows that Dr. Kanter played a decisive rôle under the nazis in the construction and staffing of the military courts, which had tens of thousands of German soldiers condemned to death and executed in the course of the following years,

1939: Kanter, as a member of the Reich military court sentenced young Social Democrats

The construction of the nazi military courts was in the main completed by the outbreak of the war. Next "dauntless fighters" were required by the military courts to maintain military discipline among the troops,

to remove those who "undermined the strength of the armed forces" and to force young people in Germany to blind obedience to Hitler's commands.

In 1939, the year when Hitler began the war against the peoples of Europe, and when proven militarists and fascists were required on the "penal legislation front" Kanter again appeared at the front. He became a member of the fascist Reich military court.

As a member of the Second Senate of this supreme court of the nazi Wehrmacht Kanter pronounced sentences against young German soldiers who had tried to evade military service in the fascist army, or who had opposed the massacres staged by the nazis. Thus Kanter on September 28th 1939 condemned the following (document No. StPL. (HLS) II 8/39):

1. the radio operator Hartmann Raschke, naval intelligence officer Wilhelmshaven,
2. the signaler Hans Dammeyer, 1st intelligence division 50 in Hamburg,
3. lance corporal Friedrich Gross, 2nd company, pilot's school C, Ludwigslust.

In the indictment it is stated (see appendix II):

"the accused are sentenced for preparation of high treason to the following terms:

the accused Raschke to 3 (three) years' hard labour and expulsion from the armed forces,

the accused Dammeyer and Gross to one year of imprisonment each."

What had been the "crimes" of the accused?

An extract from the penal register in the prison files of Hartmann Raschke, the son of a clergyman of Bremerhaven, Buergermeister-Smitt Str. 47, born on September 29th 1917, will give the answer:

"As a sixth-form boy Raschke had come under the influence of a class-mate of superior intelligence and helped to maintain and re-establish contacts between members of the Social Democratic Party; he had continued these activities for a short time while on leave from the army and then stopped them."

This shows that Kanter had sentenced young soldiers who sympathised with the Social Democrats and kept in contact with members of this party even in times of war to long terms of hard labour. Raschke was sent to the concentration camp in the moor of Esterwegen.

1943: Kanter began his blood-stained reign as chief judge in occupied Denmark

The next and most murderous stage of Kanter's career began on February 11th 1943. On that day he was transferred to the court of the German commander-in-chief of occupation troops in Denmark. At the same time he was entrusted with the supervision of this court and of all bodies and authorities under the control of the German commander-in-chief in Denmark. His appointment is confirmed in a letter found in the personal file of the former judge-colonel Dr. von Raab-Straube, today district court councillor in Neumuenster (see appendix II):

Berlin W 35, February 2nd 1943,

Army high command
(Ch H Ruest u BdE)
25 h 58 HR (Ia)

Tirpitzufer 72-76

to: the military high command of the Wehrmacht

the commander-in-chief of the German troops in Denmark—by courier—the high command of the army—judicial department—HQ of the army high-command,

the judge-colonel of sector 6, V 1, Geb.St.OKH

Councillor of the Reich military court Dr. Kanter of the military high command, at present attached to the army high command—Ag HR Wes—will be ordered to serve the court of the commander-in-chief of German troops in Denmark as from February 11th 1943. At the same time he is charged with the supervision of the court of the commander-in-chief of the German troops in Denmark and of all bodies and authorities under the control of the commander-in-chief of German troops in Denmark...

chief of the military administration of justice

(signed) Dr. Sack

confirmed by: (clerk)

Thus Kanter was not only in charge as supreme judge of the entire administration of justice in occupied Denmark but he was also responsible for the supervision of all "bodies and authorities" controlled by the German commander-in-chief in Denmark. These latter included, for example, the SS and police units; the troops of the field gendarmerie—the so-called watch-dogs—and other instruments of the nazi reign of terror in Denmark.

Kanter had German soldiers shot

As chief judge for the commander-in-chief of German troops in Denmark Kanter pronounced numerous death sentences, confirmed such sentences and ordered their execution. There is evidence that the following German soldiers were sentenced to death and executed during his period of office as supervisor of all military courts in Denmark:

January 31st 1944: private rifleman Johann Frerichs, of the 14th infantry regt. 713

February 6th 1944: corporal Max Heidenreich, of the landing pioneer repair battalion (field post no. 26,913)

March 2nd 1944: corporal Walter Reimann, of the 3rd landing pioneer training battalion (field post no. 56 111 d)

April 13th 1944: engineer Martin Ringwelski, of the 3rd landing pioneer training reserve battalion

July 30th 1944: sergeant Bernhard Brockmann, of the 1st headquarters battery of the assault regt., reserve detachment 400

July 30th 1944: warrant officer Guenter Jaeger, of the 1st headquarters battery, assault regt. reserve detachment 400

August 17th 1944: private rifleman Eduard Kleinschmidt, of the infantry regt. D 1102, 4th company

September 6th 1944: second lieutenant Rudolf Fuchs, chief intelligence officer of the military district commander in Denmark

December 10th 1944: private rifleman Friedrich Wenzel, 160th infantry division

January 13th 1945: lance corporal Richard Pfaffenberger, reconnaissance detachment 140 in Malling

January 20th 1954: engineer Siegfried Segler, infantry regiment E 610, 2nd company

February 17th 1945: lance corporal Hieronymus Schoepe, 20th airforce division, 3rd regt., 10th company.

Kanter's task consisted in giving his legal opinion on the death sentences and in examining whether they corresponded with Hitler's directives of April 14th 1940 on ruthless procedure against all cases of undermining the strength of the armed forces. He further gave official confirmation of the death sentences, and in many cases he personally ordered their execution. Thus on January 23rd 1944 he issued a "legal opinion" (see appendix II) on the sentence against the soldier Frerichs, in with the accused was charged with "desertion" and "attempted murder." In fact however there had been no attempt at murder, nor was the accused actually sentenced for desertion. This is clearly proved by the sentence pronounced on January 17th 1944 by the senior military judge Landwehr—today senior public prosecutor in Hannover:

"In the course of investigations the accused was suspected of communist activities within his unit and among the Danes. The military court of the military district commander on September 9th 1943 acquitted him on all other charges, but sentenced him to death for undermining the strength of the armed forces, and deprived him of his civic rights, declaring him unworthy to serve in the armed forces for the rest of his life."

After he was sentenced Frerichs was detained in the military prison in Hjørring. From there he broke out on September 14th 1944, knocking down one of the guards. These are the facts which Kanter in his "legal opinion" described as "desertion" and "attempted murder," adding:

"I would propose that the sentence pronounced by the German military court in Denmark on January 17th 1944 be confirmed and that its execution be ordered.

(signed) Dr. Kanter

Reich military court councillor."

The execution was ordered. Private rifleman Johann Frerichs, born on November 13th 1914 in Aurich (East Friesland) was shot in Amager, Denmark by a firing squad on January 31st, at 7 hours 45 minutes.

On December 14th 1944 Kanter also demanded the execution of lance corporal Schoepe who had been condemned to death because he had left his unit to evade constant vexation by one of his superiors. On February 13th 1945 he instructed the court of special division No. 614 (North Jutland) in Aalborg to inflict the death penalty upon Hieronymus Schoepe, born on September 30th 1918 in Bergwalde, Ratibor (see appendix II). In the report on the execution of February 17th 1945 it is stated that:

"At 16 hours 58 the condemned prisoner stood on the place of execution on the shooting grounds at Aalborg with his eyes blindfolded... the unit stood lined up on command, with their rifles over their shoulders... The execution squad of ten men was posted at a distance of five metres from the prisoner. The order: 'fire!' was given at 17 hours. The prisoner died at 17 hours 01.

The medical officer ascertained his death at 17 hours 01."

These are the deeds of Dr. Kanter against German soldiers.

Despite his obvious guilt for the death of numerous young Germans, Dr. Loesdau, public prosecutor at the Federal Court, had the face to declare in answer the

protest of Dr. Kaul that Dr. Kanter was a prejudiced judge in the trial against the Free German Trade Union Federation at the Federal Court in Karlsruhe:

"The judge attacked here was neither a National Socialist nor a militarist; he opposed National Socialism in the Third Reich at the risk of his personal security."

The contrary is the case. Kanter confirmed unlawful death sentences and personally instructed military units to execute death sentences, although he had every chance to save young Germans from an untimely death in his capacity as chief judge. § 7 of the military penal procedure order of August 17th 1938 entitled him to act against the will of the commanders-in-chief. Pfundtner—Neubert, commenting on this regulation in 1940 stated:

"If he (the military judicial officer) feels that he cannot take the responsibility for the legality of the decision, he does not have to sign it if his protests proved to be of no avail."

In other words if men in that position did sign orders of executions and confirmations of death sentences as Kanter did, then they "thereby take the responsibility for their legality," as stipulated by § 7 of the said order. Dr. Ernst Kanter is thus to be regarded as one of those responsible for the deaths of countless German soldiers who opposed the madness of the fascist war.

Kanter had 486 Danes murdered

Kanter's outrageous behaviour towards the Danish civilian population and to resistance fighters, who tried to liberate their country from the fascist occupation was even worse than his outrages against young German soldiers. Countless Danish citizens were dragged before his military courts. These people were brought to trial according to the provisions of § 3 of the military penal procedure order which stipulated that military courts were also competent to "punish foreigners for all punishable offences committed by them within the operational area." Others were tried according to the provisions of § 2 of this regulation, which stipulated that:

"the military courts are authorized to try:...

4. all other persons for
 - a) espionage,
 - b) armed insurgence,
 - c) for violating the regulations issued by commanders of the German Wehrmacht in a foreign area of occupation for security or military purposes,
 - d) for undermining the strength of the armed forces..."

These two paragraphs on the competence regulations show clearly that the military courts in Denmark under Dr. Kanter's control were competent to sentence Danish patriots. These German military courts officially sentenced to death 103 Danish civilians and executed them (see alphabetical list of names of persons executed in "Frit Danmarks Hvidbog," p. 476 ff., appendix II). Kanter is directly responsible for the deaths of these 103 Danish citizens. He is also responsible for the murder of the 383 Danish citizens named in the terrible list in the Danish White Book under the heading: "Killed in action, during detention, attempted flight and interrogations in German prisons (German prisons in Denmark), etc," These 383 men and women, young and

old, fathers, mothers, sons and daughters were bestially murdered by "bodies and authorities" under the control of the German military high command in occupied Denmark. And for these "bodies and authorities" Kanter was fully responsible.

Dr. Kanter — the hangman of Danish patriots

The appointment of Dr. Kanter as chief judge took place at period in which the despotism and brutality of the Gestapo, the nazi military police and their military courts came to an unprecedented climax. While there was comparatively little terror against the Danish civilian population up to the year 1943, Danish patriots were subjected to indescribable horrors from the moment of Kanter's appointment as chief judge. This fact is confirmed by the list of resistance fighters executed, shot and hanged; they all without exception took place on April 12th 1943 and afterwards. That was the time when Kanter was chief military judge and general supervisor of all German military authorities in Denmark.

These outrageous facts are confirmed in several parts of the White Book published in 1946 by the Danish organisation of anti-fascist resistance fighters ("Frit Danmark Hvidbog—Besaettelsestiden paa Thaning & Apfels Forlag, Kbenhavn 1946). The severe course taken by the military courts after the appointment of Dr. Kanter is described as follows on p. 68, paragraph 1 of the said White Book:

"German pressure became increasingly strong on all sides, and the number of cases brought before the military courts also rose incessantly, particularly during the summer of 1943. At that time the Germans began to intern Danish citizens even without previous trial. This was only one of many signs which led to the conclusion that they were not satisfied with the attitude of the Danish police and the Danish courts, and that a new course was to be introduced."

This period of greater severity thus obviously coincided with Dr. Kanter's appointment as chief judge in Denmark. It was at that same period that the execution machine of the military judges began to annihilate resistance fighters on a large scale. The following comment appears on p. 80, paragraph 3 of the Danish White Book:

"The first death sentence was pronounced against the Danish Communist Hans Petersen on April 12th 1943 (i. e. just two months following the appointment of Dr. Kanter as chief judge in occupied Denmark. Ed.)

He was subsequently reprieved and his sentence commuted to life imprisonment. The first German death

sentence followed by execution was against Poul Edwin Kjer Soerensen, who was condemned on August 28th 1943 for maintaining contacts with resistance fighters and shot the same day. The judge in this trial was a nazi colonel named Kaminski, who had been sent to Denmark in the spring of 1943, (about the same time as Kanter—the Ed) and who had been charged with the infliction of a very large number of the death sentences which were pronounced and executed in growing numbers after the autumn of 1944. Executions were always carried out by shooting. Apart from the official executions—which amounted to 103—a considerable number of Danish citizens were shot without any kind of previous trial."

The facts described and the documents quoted give irrefutable evidence of the guilt of Dr. Ernst Kanter of the murder of altogether 498 people. Kanter's responsibility for the terror exercised against the Danish population is also underlined by Mr. Trolls Hoff, today a leading official of the Danish Ministry of Finances. As a public solicitor at that period, Hoff had the task of negotiating with Kanter about the destiny of numerous Danish citizens. On September 11th 1958 Hoff made the following statement about these dealings in an interview with ADN:

"I was under the impression," he said, "that Kanter was a kind of supreme authority in his quality as president of the four German military courts in Germany, and that he had to approve of every sentence pronounced, including death sentences. According to my view, Kanter is among those responsible for the terrible penalties inflicted upon Danish citizens."

Mr. Hoff is quite correct in this estimate of facts. His views are confirmed by § 83 of the war regulations on criminal procedure:

"Judgments may only be confirmed by virtue of a written legal opinion by a judicial military officer (this was Kanter's function within the military high command in occupied Denmark—the Ed.) ... if the sentence envisages death or a term of imprisonment of more than one year."

This was the mode of procedure observed in the numerous criminal cases against Danish citizens as well as in proceedings against German soldiers facing courts' martial of the nazi Wehrmacht. Kanter's "legal opinions" formed the basis for the confirmation of sentences, the execution of which was subsequently ordered.

This should be clear and irrefutable evidence of Kanter's responsibility for the death of 498 Danish citizens so far revealed to have been hanged or shot under the nazi occupation.

